

$\therefore AB+BD=AC+CD, \therefore BE+BD=CF+CD$ , 即  $DE=DF$ .

$\therefore AD \perp BC, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle ADF = 90^\circ$ .

在  $\triangle ADE$  和  $\triangle ADF$  中,  $\begin{cases} AD=AD, \\ \angle ADE = \angle ADF, \\ DE=DF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ADE \cong \triangle ADF$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle E = \angle F$ .

$\therefore BE=BA, CF=CA, \therefore \angle E = \angle BAE, \angle F = \angle CAF$ .

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle E + \angle BAE, \angle ACB = \angle F + \angle CAF$ ,

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$ .

小民的证明过程:

$\therefore AD \perp BC, \therefore \triangle ADB$  与  $\triangle ADC$  均为直角三角形.

根据勾股定理, 得  $AD^2 + BD^2 = AB^2, AD^2 + CD^2 = AC^2, \therefore AB^2 - BD^2 = AC^2 - CD^2, \therefore AB^2 + CD^2 = AC^2 + BD^2$ .

$\therefore AB+BD=AC+CD, \therefore AB-CD=AC-BD$ ,

$\therefore (AB-CD)^2 = (AC-BD)^2$ ,

$\therefore AB^2 - 2AB \cdot CD + CD^2 = AC^2 - 2AC \cdot BD + BD^2$ ,

$\therefore AB \cdot CD = AC \cdot BD, \therefore \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}$ ,

$\therefore$  易得  $\triangle ADB \sim \triangle ADC, \therefore \angle B = \angle C$ .

15. 【解】(1) ①  $CE+CD=CA$ .

理由如下:  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle ADE$  都是等边三角形,

$\therefore AB=AC=BC, AD=AE=DE, \angle BAC = \angle DAE = 60^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAC - \angle DAC = \angle DAE - \angle DAC$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE$ .

在  $\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle ACE$  中,  $\begin{cases} AB=AC, \\ \angle BAD = \angle CAE, \\ AD=AE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$  (SAS),  $\therefore CE=BD$ .

$\therefore BD+CD=BC, \therefore CE+CD=CA$ .

②  $CA+CD=CE$ .

理由如下:  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle ADE$  都是等边三角形,

$\therefore AB=AC=BC, AD=AE=DE, \angle BAC = \angle DAE = 60^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BAC + \angle DAC = \angle DAE + \angle DAC, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAE$ .

在  $\triangle ABD$  和  $\triangle ACE$  中,  $\begin{cases} AB=AC, \\ \angle BAD = \angle CAE, \\ AD=AE, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$  (SAS),  $\therefore CE=BD$ .

$\therefore CB+CD=BD, \therefore CA+CD=CE$ .

(2)  $6-\sqrt{3}$  或  $6+2\sqrt{3}$ .

过  $E$  作  $EH \parallel AB$ , 则  $\triangle EHC$  为等边三角形.

① 当点  $D$  在  $H$  左侧时, 如图(1).

$\therefore ED=EF$ , 易知  $\angle DEH = \angle FEC, EH=EC$ ,

$\therefore \triangle EDH \cong \triangle EFC$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle ECF = \angle EHD = 120^\circ$ ,

此时  $\triangle CEF$  不可能为直角三角形.

② 当点  $D$  在  $H$  右侧, 且在线段  $CH$  上时, 如图(2).

同理可得  $\triangle EDH \cong \triangle EFC$  (SAS),

$\therefore \angle FCE = \angle EHD = 60^\circ, \angle FEC = \angle DEH < \angle HEC = 60^\circ$ .

此时只有  $\angle EFC$  有可能为  $90^\circ$ .

当  $\angle EFC = 90^\circ$  时,  $\angle EDH = 90^\circ, \therefore ED \perp CH$ .

$\therefore CH=CE=2\sqrt{3}, \therefore CD=\frac{1}{2}CH=\sqrt{3}, \therefore BD=6-\sqrt{3}$ .

③ 当点  $D$  在  $H$  右侧, 且在  $HC$  延长线上时, 如图(3).

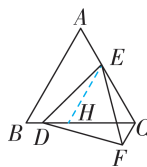
此时只有  $\angle CEF$  有可能为  $90^\circ$ .

当  $\angle CEF = 90^\circ$  时,  $\therefore \angle DEF = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CED = 30^\circ$ .

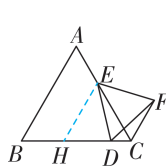
$\therefore \angle ECH = 60^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle EDC = \angle CED = 30^\circ, \therefore CD=CE=2\sqrt{3}$ ,

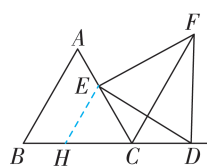
$\therefore BD=6+2\sqrt{3}$ .



图(1)



图(2)



图(3)

综上,  $BD$  的长为  $6-\sqrt{3}$  或  $6+2\sqrt{3}$ .

## 第五章 四边形

### A 2025 真题诊断练

#### 刷诊断

1. C 【解析】 $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  为平行四边形,  $\therefore AB=CD. \therefore E$

为  $AD$  的中点,  $O$  为  $AC$  的中点,  $\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}CD, \therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}AB$ .

故选 C.

2. C 【解析】如图所示, 连接  $EG. \therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  为平行四边

形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC, \angle A = \angle C, AD=BC. \therefore E, G$  分别为边  $AD, BC$  的

中点,  $\therefore DE=AE=BG=CG$ . 又  $\therefore AF=$

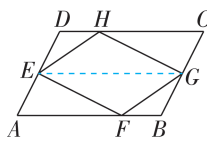
$CH, \therefore \triangle AEF \cong \triangle CGH$  (SAS),  $\therefore EF=$

$GH$ , 同理可证  $EH=GF, \therefore$  四边形

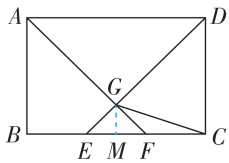
$EFGH$  为平行四边形.  $\therefore AE \parallel BG$ , 且  $AE=BG, \therefore$  四边形  $EABG$

为平行四边形,  $\therefore S_{\triangle EFG} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\square EFGH} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\square ABCE} = \frac{1}{4}S_{\square ABCD}$ ,

$\therefore S_{\square EFGH} = \frac{1}{2}S_{\square ABCD}$ , 故四边形  $EFGH$  的面积为定值, 故选 C.



3. B 【解析】过点  $G$  作  $GM \perp BC$  于点  $M$ , 如图. 在矩形  $ABCD$  中,  $AB = 8$ ,  $BC = 12$ ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ .  $\because$  点  $E, F$  是  $BC$  的三等分点,  $\therefore BE = EF = CF = \frac{1}{3}BC =$

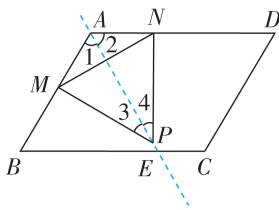


4,  $\therefore BF = BE + EF = 8$ ,  $\therefore AB = BF = 8$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABF$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore \angle BFA = 45^\circ$ . 同理得,  $\triangle CDE$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore \angle CED = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BFA = \angle CED = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle GEF$  是等腰直角三角形.  $\because GM \perp EF$ ,  $\therefore GM = EM = FM = \frac{1}{2}EF = 2$ ,  $\therefore CM = CF + MF = 4 + 2 = 6$ , 在  $\text{Rt}\triangle GMC$  中,  $\tan \angle GCF = \frac{GM}{CM} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ . 故选 B.

4. 36 【解析】由正五边形的每个外角相等可得  $\angle FBC = \angle FCB = \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle F = 180^\circ - \angle FBC - \angle FCB = 36^\circ$ , 故答案为 36.

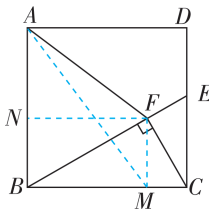
5. 15 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为菱形,  $\therefore S_{\text{菱形}ABCD} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 5 = 15$ , 故答案为 15.

6. 5 【解析】如图, 在  $\square ABCD$  中,  $AB = 6$ ,  $AD = 8$ ,  $\angle B = 60^\circ$ , 则  $\angle BAD = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$ .  $\therefore \triangle MNP$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore MP = NP = MN$ ,  $\angle MPN = \angle PMN = 60^\circ$ . 作直线  $AP$  交  $BC$  于  $E$ .  $\because AM = AN$ ,  $MP = NP$ ,  $AP = AP$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AMP \cong \triangle ANP$  (SSS),  $AP$  垂直平分  $MN$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2 = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle 3 = \angle 4 = 30^\circ$ .  $\because \angle B = \angle BAE = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABE$  是等边三角形, 则点  $P$  在  $AE$  上运动.  $\therefore \triangle MNP$  的面积为  $\frac{1}{2}MN \cdot PM \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}MP^2$ , 则  $MP$  最大时,  $\triangle MNP$  的面积最大. 根据题意可得当点  $P$  与点  $E$  重合时,  $MP$  最大, 即  $\triangle MNP$  的面积最大, 此时易得  $BM = AM = 3$ ,  $\therefore AN = AM = 3$ ,  $\therefore DN = 8 - 3 = 5$ . 故答案为 5.



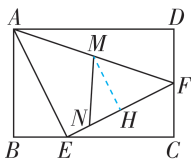
7.  $\frac{3}{8}$  【解析】如图, 过点  $F$  作  $FM \perp BC$ ,  $FN \perp AB$ , 垂足分别为  $M, N$ , 连接  $AM$ , 则  $\angle FMC = 90^\circ$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为正方形,  $\therefore \angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle FMC$ ,  $\therefore AB \parallel FM$ ,  $\therefore FN = BM$ .  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABF} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot FN$ ,  $S_{\triangle ABM} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot BM$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABF} = S_{\triangle ABM}$ .  $\because CF \perp BE$ ,  $AB = 1 = BC$ ,  $\angle EBC = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BCF = 60^\circ$ ,  $CF = \frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore \angle CFM = 90^\circ - \angle BCF = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore CM = \frac{1}{2}CF = \frac{1}{4}$ ,

$\therefore BM = BC - CM = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABF} = S_{\triangle ABM} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{3}{8}$ .



8. (1)  $\sqrt{5}$  (2)  $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}$  【解析】(1)  $\because EC = 2BE$ ,  $BC = 3$ ,  $\therefore BE = 1$ ,  $EC = 2$ ,  $\therefore AE = \sqrt{AB^2 + BE^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \sqrt{5}$ , 故答案为  $\sqrt{5}$ .

(2) 如图, 过点  $M$  作  $MH \perp EF$  于  $H$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = CD = 2$ .  $\because F$  为  $CD$  的中点,  $\therefore CF = DF = 1$ ,  $\therefore BE = CF = 1$ .  $\therefore AB = EC = 2$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle ECF$  (SAS),  $\therefore AE = EF = \sqrt{5}$ ,  $\angle BAE = \angle CEF$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE + \angle AEB = 90^\circ = \angle CEF + \angle AEB$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle EAF = \angle AFE = 45^\circ$ ,  $AF = \sqrt{2}EF = \sqrt{10}$ .  $\because M$  为  $AF$  的中点,  $\therefore MF = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$ .  $\because MH \perp EF$ ,  $\therefore \angle MFH = \angle FMH = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore MH = HF = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ .  $\therefore \angle FMN = 75^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle NMH = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore MN =$



$\frac{MH}{\cos \angle NMH} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}$ .

9. (1) 【证明】 $\because EF$  是  $AC$  的垂直平分线,  $\therefore EA = EC$ ,  $FA = FC$ ,  $OA = OC$ ,  $\angle AOE = \angle COF = 90^\circ$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle OAE = \angle OCF$ .

在  $\triangle OAE$  和  $\triangle OCF$  中,  $\begin{cases} \angle AOE = \angle COF = 90^\circ, \\ OA = OC, \\ \angle OAE = \angle OCF, \end{cases}$   $\therefore \triangle OAE \cong \triangle OCF$  (ASA),  $\therefore EA = FC$ ,  $\therefore EA = EC = FA = FC$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $AFCE$  是菱形.

(2) 【解】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $AB = 3$ ,  $BC = 5$ ,  $\therefore CD = AB = 3$ ,  $\angle D = \angle B$ .  $\because$  四边形  $AFCE$  是菱形,  $\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ACE$ .  $\because CE$  平分  $\angle ACD$ ,  $\therefore \angle DCE = \angle BCA$ . 又  $\because \angle D = \angle B$ ,  $\therefore \triangle CDE \sim \triangle CBA$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{CD}{BC}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{3} = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\therefore DE = \frac{9}{5}$ .

10. (1)【证明】 $\because D, E$  分别为  $AB, AC$  的中点,

$\therefore DE$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中位线,  $\therefore DE \parallel BC$ .

$\because DG = FC, \therefore$  四边形  $DFCG$  是平行四边形.

又  $\because DF \perp BC, \therefore \angle DFC = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore$  平行四边形  $DFCG$  是矩形.

(2)【解】 $\because DF \perp BC, \therefore \angle DFB = 90^\circ$ .

$\because \angle B = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle BDF$  是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore BF = DF = 3$ .

$\because DG = FC = 5, \therefore BC = BF + FC = 3 + 5 = 8$ .

由(1)可知,  $DE$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中位线, 四边形  $DFCG$  是矩形,

$\therefore DE = \frac{1}{2}BC = 4, CG = DF = 3, \angle G = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore EG = DG - DE = 5 - 4 = 1$ ,

$\therefore CE = \sqrt{CG^2 + EG^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$ .

$\because E$  为  $AC$  的中点,  $\therefore AC = 2CE = 2\sqrt{10}$ .

11. (1)【解】由垂直平分线的性质知  $A'E = AE = 1, BA' = BA$ .

$\because BE = BE, \therefore \triangle EA'B \cong \triangle EAB, \therefore \angle EA'B = \angle EAB = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle EA'D = 90^\circ$ .

又  $\because \angle ADB = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle A'DE$  是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore DE = \sqrt{2}A'E = \sqrt{2}, \therefore AB = AD = AE + DE = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ .

(2) (i)【证明】由题意知,  $BA = BA' = BC, \therefore \angle BAA' = \angle BA'A$ ,

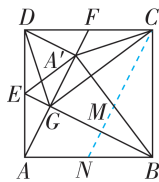
$\angle BCA' = \angle BA'C, \therefore \angle AA'C = \angle AA'B + \angle CA'B = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ -$

$\angle ABA') + \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle CBA') = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle ABA' +$

$\angle CBA') = 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ, \therefore \angle CA'F = 180^\circ - \angle AA'C = 45^\circ$ .

(ii)【解】 $\triangle A'DG$  是等腰直角三角形. 理由如下: 如图, 作

$CN \perp BG$  交  $BG$  于点  $M$ , 交  $AB$  于点  $N$ .



$\because CG = CB, \therefore M$  为  $BG$  的中点.

$\because AA' \perp BE, \therefore CN \parallel AF, \therefore MN$  是  $\triangle ABG$  的中位线,  $\therefore BN =$

$\frac{1}{2}AB. \because \angle ABE = 90^\circ - \angle CBG = \angle BCN, \angle BAE = \angle CBN =$

$90^\circ, AB = BC, \therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle BCN, \therefore AE = BN = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}AD,$

即  $E$  为  $AD$  的中点.

又  $\because AG = GA', \therefore EG \parallel A'D, \therefore \angle DA'G = \angle EGA = 90^\circ$ .

同理可证  $\triangle ADA' \cong \triangle BAG, \therefore A'D = AG = A'G, \therefore \triangle A'DG$  是等

腰直角三角形.

## B 考点突破练

### 考点 25 多边形与平行四边形

#### 刷基础

1. B 【解析】 $\because$  正多边形的一个外角为  $60^\circ, \therefore$  正多边形的边数为  $360^\circ \div 60^\circ = 6, \therefore$  这个正多边形的内角和为  $180^\circ \times (6 - 2) = 720^\circ$ , 故选 B.

#### 刷有所得

##### 多边形内角和与外角和

$n(n \geq 3$  且  $n$  为整数) 边形的内角和为  $180^\circ(n - 2)$ , 外角和为  $360^\circ$ .

2. A 【解析】延长  $HB, DC$  交于点  $G$ , 则  $\angle BGC$  即为直线  $HB$  与直线  $CD$  所夹锐角, 如图所示.

$\because$  正六边形  $ABCDEF$  的内角为

$\frac{(6-2) \times 180^\circ}{6} = 120^\circ, \therefore \angle ABC =$

$\angle BCD = 120^\circ. \therefore \triangle ABH$  为等腰

直角三角形,  $\angle HAB = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABH = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle HBC = \angle ABC -$

$\angle ABH = 120^\circ - 45^\circ = 75^\circ. \therefore \angle BCG = 180^\circ - \angle BCD = 180^\circ -$

$120^\circ = 60^\circ, \angle HBC = \angle BCG + \angle BGC, \therefore \angle BGC = \angle HBC -$

$\angle BCG = 75^\circ - 60^\circ = 15^\circ, \therefore$  直线  $HB$  与直线  $CD$  所夹锐角的度

数为  $15^\circ$ . 故选 A.

3. 2 【解析】从五边形的一个顶点出发可以引 2 条对角线, 故答案为 2.

4. 八 【解析】设这个多边形是  $n$  边形. 由题意得  $(n - 2) \cdot 180^\circ = 1\ 080^\circ$ , 解得  $n = 8, \therefore$  这个多边形是八边形. 故答案为八.

5. 81 【解析】 $\because$  五边形  $ABCDE$  是正五边形,  $\therefore \angle BCD = \frac{1}{5} \times$

$(5 - 2) \times 180^\circ = 108^\circ, BC = DC. \therefore$  四边形  $CDFH$  是正方形,

$\therefore \angle HCD = 90^\circ, HC = DC, \therefore \angle BCH = \angle BCD - \angle HCD = 108^\circ -$

$90^\circ = 18^\circ, HC = BC, \therefore \angle BHC = \angle HBC = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle BCH) =$

$\frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 18^\circ) = 81^\circ$ , 故答案为 81.

6. C 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore DO = \frac{1}{2}DB =$

2.5,  $OC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 1.5. \therefore DE \parallel AC, CE \parallel BD, \therefore$  四边形  $OCED$  是

平行四边形,  $\therefore DE = OC = 1.5, CE = OD = 2.5, \therefore$  四边形  $OCED$

的周长为  $2 \times (1.5 + 2.5) = 8$ , 故选 C.

7. B 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore OC = \frac{1}{2}AC$ .

$\because$  点  $E$  为  $OC$  的中点,  $\therefore CE = \frac{1}{2}OC = \frac{1}{4}AC. \therefore EF \parallel AB$ ,

$\therefore \triangle CEF \sim \triangle CAB, \therefore \frac{EF}{AB} = \frac{CE}{AC}$ , 即  $\frac{EF}{4} = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore EF = 1$ . 故选 B.

8. D 【解析】 $\because AB = AC, \therefore \angle ABC = \angle 3. \because \angle CAN = \angle ABC + \angle 3, \angle CAN = \angle 1 + \angle 2, \angle 1 = \angle 2, \therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3$ . 又  $\because \angle 4 = \angle 5, MA = MC, \therefore \triangle MAD \cong \triangle MCB$  (②ASA).  $\therefore MD = MB. \therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形. 故选 D.

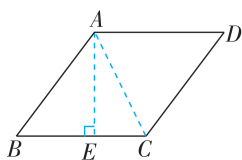
### ☆ 刷有所得

#### 平行四边形的判定

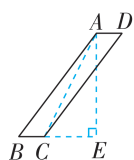
- ①定义: 两组对边分别平行的四边形是平行四边形;
- ②定理 1: 两组对边分别相等的四边形是平行四边形;
- ③定理 2: 两组对角分别相等的四边形是平行四边形;
- ④定理 3: 对角线互相平分的四边形是平行四边形;
- ⑤定理 4: 一组对边平行且相等的四边形是平行四边形.

### 刷 易错

9. 20 或 12 【解析】①如图(1)所示,  $\because$  在  $\square ABCD$  中,  $BC$  边上的高为 4, 即  $AE = 4, AB = 5, AC = 2\sqrt{5}, \therefore EC = \sqrt{AC^2 - AE^2} = 2, BE = \sqrt{AB^2 - AE^2} = 3, \therefore BC = BE + CE = 3 + 2 = 5, \therefore \square ABCD$  的周长为  $2(AB + BC) = 20$ . ②如图(2)所示,  $\because$  在  $\square ABCD$  中,  $BC$  边上的高为 4, 即  $AE = 4, AB = 5, AC = 2\sqrt{5}, \therefore EC = \sqrt{AC^2 - AE^2} = 2, BE = \sqrt{AB^2 - AE^2} = 3, \therefore BC = BE - CE = 3 - 2 = 1, \therefore \square ABCD$  的周长为  $2(AB + BC) = 12$ . 综上,  $\square ABCD$  的周长等于 20 或 12, 故答案为 20 或 12.



图(1)



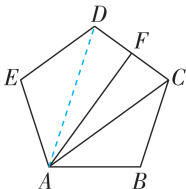
图(2)

### ☆ 易错警示

解决几何无图问题时, 需要画出不同情况下的图形, 避免漏解.

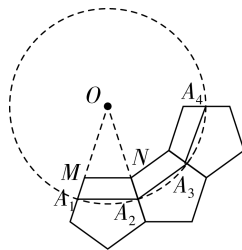
### 刷 提升

1. B 【解析】如图, 连接  $AD$ .  $\because$  五边形  $ABCDE$  是正五边形,  $\therefore AB = BC = AE = ED, \angle ABC = \angle AED = \angle BAE = \frac{180^\circ \times (5-2)}{5} = 108^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle AED, \therefore AC = AD, \angle CAB = \angle DAE = \frac{1}{2} \times (180^\circ - 108^\circ) = 36^\circ, \therefore \angle CAD = 108^\circ - 36^\circ \times 2 = 36^\circ. \therefore F$  是  $CD$  的中点,  $AC = AD, \therefore \angle CAF = \angle DAF =$



$18^\circ$ , 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】如图.  $\because \angle OMN$  和  $\angle ONM$  是正五边形的外角,  $\therefore \angle OMN = \angle ONM = \frac{1}{5} \times 360^\circ = 72^\circ, \therefore \angle O = 180^\circ - \angle OMN - \angle ONM = 180^\circ - 72^\circ - 72^\circ = 36^\circ. \therefore 360^\circ \div 36^\circ = 10, \therefore$  顺次连接  $A_1A_2, A_2A_3, \dots, A_1A_n$ , 所得图形是正十边形. 故选 C.



3.  $20^\circ$  【解析】 $\because$  在平行四边形  $ABCD$  中,  $\angle C = 70^\circ, \therefore \angle BAD = \angle C = 70^\circ. \because BA = BD, \therefore \angle ADB = \angle BAD = 70^\circ$ . 由作图可知  $AE \perp BD, \therefore \angle AED = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle DAE = 90^\circ - \angle ADE = 20^\circ$ , 故答案为  $20^\circ$ .

4. (1) 【证明】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AD \parallel CB, \therefore \angle OED = \angle OFB. \because$  点  $O$  是平行四边形  $ABCD$  对角线的交

$$\text{点}, \therefore OD = OB. \text{在 } \triangle ODE \text{ 和 } \triangle OBF \text{ 中}, \begin{cases} \angle OED = \angle OFB, \\ \angle DOE = \angle BOF, \\ OD = OB, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ODE \cong \triangle OBF$  (AAS).

(2) 【解】由(1)知,  $\triangle ODE \cong \triangle OBF, \therefore DE = BF$ .

又  $\because DE \parallel BF, \therefore$  四边形  $BEDF$  是平行四边形.

$\because EF \perp BD, \therefore$  平行四边形  $BEDF$  是菱形,  $\therefore DF = BF = BE = DE = 15 \text{ cm}, \therefore$  四边形  $BEDF$  的周长为  $DF + BF + BE + DE = 4 \times 15 = 60 (\text{cm})$ .

### 刷 素养

5. 【解】(1) 选择甲方案. 证明:  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AB \parallel CD, AB = CD, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle DCF$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABE \text{ 和 } \triangle CDF \text{ 中}, \begin{cases} AB = CD, \\ \angle BAE = \angle DCF, \\ AE = CF, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDF$  (SAS),  $\therefore BE = DF, \angle AEB = \angle CFD$ .

$\therefore \angle BEF = 180^\circ - \angle AEB, \angle DFE = 180^\circ - \angle CFD,$

$\therefore \angle BEF = \angle DFE, \therefore BE \parallel DF,$

$\therefore$  四边形  $BEDF$  是平行四边形.

选择乙方案. 证明:  $\because BE \perp AC$  于点  $E, DF \perp AC$  于点  $F,$

$\therefore BE \parallel DF, \angle AEB = \angle CFD = 90^\circ$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,

$\therefore AB \parallel CD, AB = CD, \therefore \angle BAE = \angle DCF$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABE \text{ 和 } \triangle CDF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle AEB = \angle CFD, \\ \angle BAE = \angle DCF, \\ AB = CD, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDF$  (AAS),  $\therefore BE = DF$ ,

$\therefore$  四边形  $BEDF$  是平行四边形.

(2)  $\because EF = 3AE, AE = CF, \therefore AC = 5AE$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,

$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ADC} = 5S_{\triangle AED} = 5 \times 5 = 25$ ,

$\therefore S_{\square ABCD} = 2 \times 25 = 50$ . 故答案为 50.

## 考点 26 菱形

### 刷基础

1. A 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,  $\therefore AC \perp BD$ .  $\because E$  是  $AB$  的

中点,  $\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}AB$ ,  $\therefore AB = 2OE = 2 \times 3 = 6$ , 故选 A.

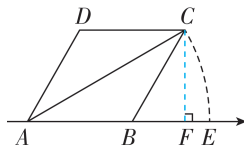
2. B 【解析】A 选项,  $AB = BC$ , 根据一组邻边相等的平行四边形是菱形, 可得四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形. B 选项,  $AC = BD$ , 根据对角线相等的平行四边形是矩形, 可得四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形. C 选项, 因为  $AC$  平分  $\angle DAB$ , 所以  $\angle BAC = \angle DAC$ . 因为四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形, 所以  $AD \parallel BC$ , 所以  $\angle DAC = \angle ACB$ , 所以  $\angle CAB = \angle ACB$ , 所以  $AB = BC$ , 所以四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形. D 选项,  $AC \perp BD$ , 根据对角线互相垂直的平行四边形是菱形, 可得四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形. 故选 B.

3. C 【解析】由折叠的过程和性质可知, 重叠四层的这部分图形完全展开后为四边形, 且其各边的长均相等,  $\therefore$  得到的平面图形一定是菱形, 故选 C.

4. C 【解析】连接  $AC$ , 如图.  $\because$  菱形  $ABCD$  中,  $AC$  与  $BD$  互相垂直平分, 点  $O$  是  $BD$  的中点,  $\therefore A, O, C$  三点在同一直线上,  $\therefore OA = OC$ .  $\because OM = 2, AM \perp BC, \therefore OA = OC = OM = 2, \therefore AC = 4$ .  $\because BD = 8, \therefore OB = OD = \frac{1}{2}BD = 4, \therefore BC = \sqrt{OB^2 + OC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$ ,  $\tan \angle OBC = \frac{OC}{OB} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\because \angle ACM + \angle MAC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle ACM + \angle OBC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle MAC = \angle OBC, \therefore \sin \angle MAC = \sin \angle OBC, \therefore \frac{CM}{AC} = \frac{OC}{BC} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore MC = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore BM = BC - MC = 2\sqrt{5} - \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5}, \therefore MN = BM \cdot \tan \angle OBC = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$ , 故选 C.

5. D 【解析】过点  $C$  作  $CF \perp AE$  于点  $F$ , 如图.  $\because \angle ABC = 120^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BCF = \angle ABC - \angle BFC = 120^\circ - 90^\circ = 30^\circ$ .  $\because BC = 2, \therefore BF = \frac{1}{2}BC = 1, \therefore CF = \sqrt{BC^2 - BF^2} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore AF = AB + BF = 3, \therefore AE = AC = \sqrt{AF^2 + CF^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$ .  $\therefore$  点  $E$  表示的数是 3,  $\therefore$  点  $A$  表示的数是  $3 - 2\sqrt{3}$ , 故选 D.



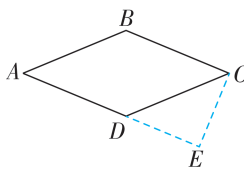
6. 24 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为菱形,  $\therefore AC \perp BD, AC = 2OC = 6, BD = 2OD$ . 在  $Rt \triangle OCD$  中,  $\because E$  为  $CD$  的中点,  $OE = \frac{5}{2}$ ,  $\therefore CD = 2OE = 5, \therefore OD = \sqrt{CD^2 - OC^2} = 4, \therefore BD = 2OD = 8, \therefore$  菱形  $ABCD$  的面积为  $\frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 = 24$ , 故答案为 24.

### 刷有所得

#### 菱形的面积

对角线乘积的一半.

7.  $\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}$  【解析】如图, 过点  $C$  作  $CE \perp AD$  交  $AD$  延长线于点  $E$ .  $\because$  菱形的周长为 20 cm,  $\therefore CD = 5$  cm.  $\because \angle BCD = 45^\circ, BC \parallel AD, \therefore \angle CDE = \angle BCD = 45^\circ, \therefore CE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CD = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}$  cm, 即菱形的高为  $\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}$  cm. 故答案为  $\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}$ .



8. 【解】(1) 四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形.

理由如下: 如图(1), 过点  $C$  作  $CH \perp AB$  所在直线于  $H, CG \perp AD$  所在直线于  $G$ .

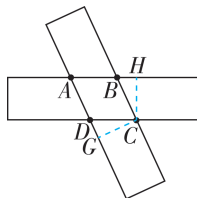
$\because$  两个纸条为矩形,  $\therefore AB \parallel CD, AD \parallel BC$ ,

$\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形.

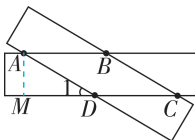
$\because$  两矩形纸条的宽度相等,  $\therefore CH = CG$ .

$\therefore S_{\square ABCD} = AB \cdot CH = AD \cdot CG, \therefore AB = AD$ ,

$\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形.



图(1)



图(2)

(2) 如图(2), 过点  $A$  作  $AM \perp CD$  所在直线于  $M$ .  
 $\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} = CD \cdot AM = 8 \text{ cm}^2$ , 且  $AM = 2 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\therefore CD = 4 \text{ cm}$ .  
 由(1)得四边形  $ABCD$  为菱形,  $\therefore AD = CD = 4 \text{ cm}$ .  
 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ADM$  中,  $\sin \angle 1 = \frac{AM}{AD} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 = 30^\circ$ .

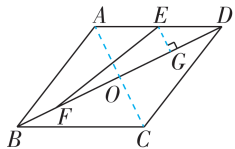
### 刷提升

1. B 【解析】设菱形对角线交点为  $O$ , 如图.  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,  $AC = 4$ ,  $DB = 4\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore OC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 2$ ,  $OB = \frac{1}{2}DB = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,  $AC \perp BD$ ,  $\therefore BC = \sqrt{OC^2 + BO^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2} = 4$ .  $\therefore AE \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore S_{\text{菱形}ABCD} = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BD = AE \cdot BC$ ,  $\therefore AE = \frac{AC \cdot BD}{2BC} = \frac{4 \times 4\sqrt{3}}{2 \times 4} = 2\sqrt{3}$ , 故选 B.

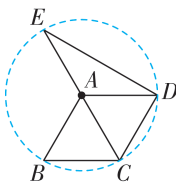
2. C 【解析】根据作图过程可知,  $MN$  是  $AC$  的垂直平分线,  $\therefore AD = CD$ ,  $AE = CE$ ,  $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle ACD$ ,  $\angle CAE = \angle ACE$ .  $\therefore CE \parallel AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle CAD = \angle ACE$ ,  $\therefore \angle ACD = \angle ACE = \angle CAE$ ,  $\therefore CD \parallel AE$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ADCE$  是平行四边形. 又  $\therefore AD = CD$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ADCE$  是菱形,  $\therefore OA = OC = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ,  $OD = OE$ ,  $AC \perp DE$ .  $\therefore BC^2 + AC^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 = 25$ ,  $AB^2 = 5^2 = 25$ ,  $\therefore AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ACB$  是直角三角形, 且  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , 即  $AC \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore DE \parallel BC$ .  $\therefore OA = OC$ ,  $\therefore OD$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中位线,  $\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 = \frac{5}{2}$ ,  $\therefore$  菱形  $ADCE$  的周长为  $4 \times \frac{5}{2} = 10$ , 故选 C.

3.  $\sqrt{10}$  【解析】 $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  为菱形,  $\therefore OA = OC$ ,  $OB = OD$ ,  $AB = BC = 10$ .  $\therefore AE \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore S_{\text{菱形}ABCD} = BC \cdot AE = 60$ ,  $\therefore AE = 6$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle AEB$  中,  $BE = \sqrt{AB^2 - AE^2} = 8$ ,  $\therefore CE = BC - BE = 2$ ,  $\therefore AC = \sqrt{AE^2 + CE^2} = 2\sqrt{10}$ . 又  $\therefore$  在  $\text{Rt} \triangle AEC$  中,  $OA = OC$ ,  $\therefore OE = \frac{1}{2}AC = \sqrt{10}$ . 故答案为  $\sqrt{10}$ .

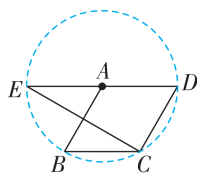
4.  $\sqrt{85}$  【解析】连接  $AC$  交  $BD$  于点  $O$ , 过点  $E$  作  $EG \perp OD$  于点  $G$ , 如图.  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,  $\therefore AD = AB = 4\sqrt{5}$ ,  $BO = OD = \frac{1}{2}BD = 8$ ,  $AO \perp BD$ ,  $\therefore AO = \sqrt{AD^2 - OD^2} = 4$ ,  $EG \parallel AO$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DEG \sim \triangle DAO$ ,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{EG}{AO} = \frac{DG}{OD}$ .  $\therefore E$  是  $AD$  的中点,  $\therefore \frac{DE}{AD} = \frac{EG}{AO} = \frac{DG}{OD} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore EG = 2$ ,  $DG = 4$ ,  $\therefore FG = BD - BF - DG = 16 - 3 - 4 = 9$ ,  $\therefore EF = \sqrt{FG^2 + EG^2} = \sqrt{9^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{85}$ . 故答案为  $\sqrt{85}$ .



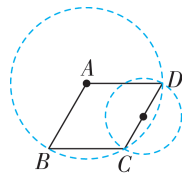
5.  $60^\circ$  或  $120^\circ$  【解析】由题可知, 点  $E$  在以  $A$  为圆心,  $AB$  长为半径的圆上. ①当  $\angle EDC = 90^\circ$  时, 如图(1),  $CE$  为  $\odot A$  的直径, 即点  $A$  在  $CE$  上.  $\therefore$  在菱形  $ABCD$  中,  $\angle B = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABC$  和  $\triangle ACD$  都是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE = 120^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  旋转角  $\alpha$  的度数为  $120^\circ$ . ②当  $\angle ECD = 90^\circ$  时, 如图(2),  $DE$  为  $\odot A$  的直径, 即点  $A$  在  $ED$  上.  $\therefore$  在菱形  $ABCD$  中,  $\angle B = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAD = 120^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAE = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  旋转角  $\alpha$  的度数为  $60^\circ$ . ③当  $\angle CED = 90^\circ$  时, 如图(3), 以  $CD$  为直径的圆与  $\odot A$  除  $C$ ,  $D$  外无交点,  $\therefore$  此种情况不存在. 综上所述,  $\alpha$  的度数为  $60^\circ$  或  $120^\circ$ .



图(1)



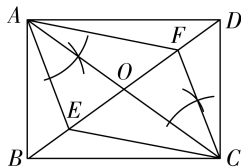
图(2)



图(3)

### 刷素养

6. 【解】(1) 如图,  $\angle ACF$ ,  $AF$  即为所求作.



(2)  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  为矩形,  $AC$ ,  $BD$  交于点  $O$ ,  $\therefore AO = CO$ ,

$$\therefore \text{在 } \triangle AOE \text{ 与 } \triangle COF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle EAC = \angle ACF, \\ AO = CO, \\ \angle AOE = \angle COF, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AOE \cong \triangle COF$  (ASA),  $\therefore EO = FO$ . 又  $\therefore AO = CO$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $AECF$  为平行四边形.

若四边形  $ABCD$  为菱形, 进行相同操作后, 同理可证四边形  $AECF$  为平行四边形.  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  为菱形,  $\therefore AC \perp BD$ , 即  $AC \perp EF$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $AECF$  为菱形. 故答案为 ①  $\angle EAC = \angle ACF$ , ②  $\angle AOE = \angle COF$ , ③  $EO = FO$ , ④ 平行四边形, ⑤ 菱形 (①②互换也可以).

## 考点 27 矩形、正方形

### 刷基础

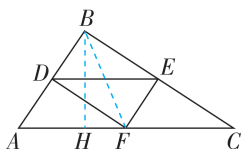
1. D 【解析】 $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore$  当  $\angle A = 90^\circ$  时, 平行四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore$  选项 A 可以判定  $\square ABCD$  为矩形, 故选项 A 不符合题意.  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$ . 当  $\angle B = \angle C$  时,  $\angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ$ , 此时  $\square ABCD$  为矩形,  $\therefore$  选项 B 可以判定  $\square ABCD$  为矩形, 故选项 B 不符合题意.  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,



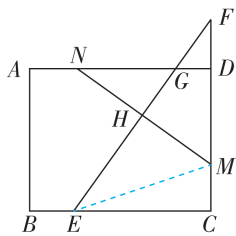
∴ 当  $AC=BD$  时, 平行四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形, ∴ 选项 C 可以判定  $\square ABCD$  为矩形, 故选项 C 不符合题意. ∵ 四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形, ∴ 当  $AC \perp BD$  时, 平行四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形, ∴ 选项 D 不能判定  $\square ABCD$  为矩形, ∴ 选项 D 符合题意. 故选 D.

2. B 【解析】设  $A(a, b)$ ,  $AB=m$ ,  $AD=n$ . ∵ 四边形  $ABCD$  为矩形, ∴  $AD=BC=n$ ,  $AB=CD=m$ , ∴  $D(a, b+n)$ ,  $B(a+m, b)$ ,  $C(a+m, b+n)$ . ∴  $\frac{b}{a+m} < \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b+n}{a}$ , 且  $\frac{b}{a+m} < \frac{b+n}{a+m}$ , ∴ 该矩形四个顶点中“特征值”最小的是点 B. 故选 B.

3.  $\frac{168}{25}$  【解析】如图, 连接  $BF$ , 作  $BH \perp AC$  于点  $H$ . ∵  $AB \perp BC$ ,  $FD \perp AB$ ,  $FE \perp BC$ , ∴  $\angle DBE = \angle BDF = \angle BEF = 90^\circ$ , ∴ 四边形  $BDFE$  是矩形, ∴  $BF=DE$ . ∵  $AC-BC=1$ ,  $BC+AB=31$ , ∴  $BC=AC-1$ , ∴  $AB=32-AC$ . ∵  $BC^2+AB^2=AC^2$ , ∴  $(AC-1)^2+(32-AC)^2=AC^2$ , 整理得  $AC^2-66AC+1025=0$ , 解得  $AC=25$  或  $AC=41$ . 当  $AC=41$  时,  $AB=32-41=-9$ , ∴  $AC=41$  不符合题意, 舍去; 当  $AC=25$  时,  $BC=25-1=24$ ,  $AB=32-25=7$ . ∴  $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 25BH = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 7$ , ∴  $BH = \frac{168}{25}$ . ∵  $BF \geq BH$ , ∴  $DE \geq \frac{168}{25}$ , ∴  $DE$  的最小值为  $\frac{168}{25}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{168}{25}$ .



4.  $\frac{85}{12}$  【解析】如图, 连接  $EM$ . ∵ 四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形, ∴  $\angle C=90^\circ$ . ∵  $AB=6$ ,  $BC=8$ ,  $BE=DF=2$ , ∴  $CE=6$ ,  $CF=8$ , ∴  $EF=\sqrt{CE^2+CF^2}=10$ . ∵  $MN$  垂直平分  $EF$ , ∴  $FM=EM=8-CM$ ,  $FH=\frac{1}{2}EF=5$ ,  $HM \perp EF$ . ∵  $CE^2+CM^2=EM^2$ , ∴  $6^2+CM^2=(8-CM)^2$ , ∴  $CM=\frac{7}{4}$ , ∴  $FM=8-\frac{7}{4}=\frac{25}{4}$ , ∴  $HM=\sqrt{FM^2-FH^2}=\frac{15}{4}$ ,  $DM=FM-FH=\frac{25}{4}-5=\frac{5}{4}$ . ∵  $\angle FHM=\angle NDM=90^\circ$ ,  $\angle FMH=\angle NMD$ , ∴  $\triangle FMH \sim \triangle NMD$ , ∴  $\frac{HM}{DM}=\frac{FM}{NM}$ , ∴  $MN=\frac{DM \cdot FM}{HM}=\frac{\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{25}{4}}{\frac{15}{4}}=\frac{85}{12}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{85}{12}$ .



5. 【证明】(1) ∵  $BD$  和  $CE$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中线, ∴ 点  $E$  和点  $D$  分别为  $AB$  和  $AC$  的中点, ∴  $DE$  是  $\triangle ABC$  的中位线, ∴  $DE \parallel BC$ ,  $DE=\frac{1}{2}BC$ .

∵ 点  $F, G$  分别是  $OB, OC$  的中点, ∴  $FG \parallel BC$ ,  $FG=\frac{1}{2}BC$ ,

∴  $DE \parallel FG$ ,  $DE=FG$ , ∴ 四边形  $DEFG$  是平行四边形.

(2) ∵ 四边形  $DEFG$  是平行四边形, ∴  $OE=OG$ ,  $OD=OF$ .

又 ∵ 点  $F, G$  分别是  $OB, OC$  的中点, ∴  $OD=OF=BF$ ,  $OE=OG=CG$ , 则  $DB=3OD$ ,  $CE=3OE$ .

∵  $BD=CE$ , ∴  $OD=OE$ , ∴  $DF=EG$ .

又 ∵ 四边形  $DEFG$  是平行四边形,

∴ 平行四边形  $DEFG$  是矩形.

6. (1) 【证明】∵ 四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形, ∴  $AB=CD$ ,  $\angle B=\angle C=90^\circ$ . ∵ 在  $\triangle ABE$  和  $\triangle DCF$  中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle B = \angle C, \\ AB = CD, \\ \angle BAE = \angle CDF, \end{cases}$$

∴  $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCF$  (ASA).

(2) 【解】∵  $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCF$ , ∴  $AE=DF=13$ .

∵  $\angle B=90^\circ$ ,  $AB=12$ , ∴  $BE=\sqrt{AE^2-AB^2}=5$ .

7. C 【解析】∵ 四边形  $EFGH$  和四边形  $ABCD$  都是正方形,

∴  $AB=BC=3$ ,  $EF=FG=1$ ,  $AD \parallel BC$ ,  $EH \parallel FG$ , ∴  $FG \parallel BC$ , ∴ 四

边形  $FGCB$  为梯形, ∴ 四边形  $BCCF$  (阴影部分) 的面积为  $\frac{1}{2} \times$

$(1+3) \times (3-1)=4$ .

8. A 【解析】如图, 延长  $EP$  交  $AD$  于  $G$ , 则  $PG \perp AD$ . ∵ 四边形

$ABCD$  为正方形, 点  $P$  在其对角线  $BD$  上, ∴  $\angle BAD=\angle ADC=$

$\angle C=\angle ABC=90^\circ$ ,  $\angle CBD=\angle ADB=$

$45^\circ$ . ∵  $PE \perp BC$ ,  $PF \perp CD$ , 垂足分别为

$E, F$ , ∴ 四边形  $PFCE$  是矩形, 四边形

$ABEG$  是矩形, ∴  $PE=CF=6$ ,  $PF=CE$ .

∵  $PE \perp BC$ ,  $PG \perp AD$ ,  $\angle CBD=\angle ADB=$

$45^\circ$ , ∴  $BE=PE=6$ ,  $GP=GD$ , ∴  $BP=$

$\sqrt{BE^2+PE^2}=6\sqrt{2}$ . ∵  $\frac{DP}{PB}=\frac{2}{3}$ , ∴  $PD=\frac{2}{3}PB=4\sqrt{2}$ . ∴  $PD^2=$

$PG^2+DG^2$ , ∴  $(4\sqrt{2})^2=2PG^2$ , ∴  $PG=4$ . ∵ 四边形  $ABEG$  是矩

形, ∴  $AG=BE=6$ , ∴  $AP=\sqrt{AG^2+PG^2}=\sqrt{6^2+4^2}=\sqrt{52}=$

$2\sqrt{13}$ . 故选 A.

9.  $AC=BD$  (答案不唯一) 【解析】添加  $AC=BD$ . ∵ 四边形

$ABCD$  是菱形,  $AC=BD$ , ∴ 菱形  $ABCD$  为正方形. 故答案为

$AC=BD$  (答案不唯一).

10. (1)  $67.5^\circ$  (2)  $\sqrt{2}+1$  【解析】(1) ∵ 四边形  $ABCD$  是正方

形, ∴  $\angle BAC=\angle DAC=\angle ADB=45^\circ$ . ∵  $AE$  是  $\angle CAB$  的平分

线,  $\therefore \angle CAE = \frac{1}{2} \angle CAB = 22.5^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle DAC + \angle CAE = 45^\circ + 22.5^\circ = 67.5^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  在  $\triangle ADF$  中,  $\angle AFD = 180^\circ - (\angle DAE + \angle ADB) = 180^\circ - (67.5^\circ + 45^\circ) = 67.5^\circ$ , 故答案为  $67.5^\circ$ .

(2) 由 (1) 知  $\angle AFD = \angle DAE = 67.5^\circ$ ,  $\therefore DF = AD$ . 在正方形  $ABCD$  中,  $\angle BAD = 90^\circ$ ,  $AD = AB$ ,  $AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore BD = \sqrt{2}AD$ ,  $\triangle ADF \sim \triangle EBF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AD}{BE} = \frac{DF}{BF}$ , 即  $\frac{AD}{BE} = \frac{DF}{BD - DF} = \frac{AD}{\sqrt{2}AD - AD} = \sqrt{2} + 1$ . 故答案为  $\sqrt{2} + 1$ .

11. 【证明】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore$  四个内角均为  $90^\circ$ ,  $AD = BC$ .

$\therefore AE, BE, CF, DF$  分别是四个内角的平分线,

$\therefore \angle EAB = \angle EBA = \angle DAE = \angle CBN = \angle ADF = \angle BCF = 45^\circ$ ,

$\therefore AE = BE$ ,  $\angle E = \angle DMA = \angle BNC = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle E = \angle EMF = \angle ENF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $MFNE$  为矩形.

$\therefore AD = BC$ ,  $\angle AMD = \angle BNC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle DAE = \angle CBN = 45^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \triangle DAM \cong \triangle CBN$  (AAS),  $\therefore AM = BN$ .

又  $\because AE = BE$ ,  $\therefore ME = NE$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $MFNE$  是正方形.

12. (1) 【证明】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore AB = AD = CD = BC$ ,  $\angle ABE = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$ .

$\therefore BE = CF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BAE \cong \triangle CBF$  (SAS).

(2) 【解】设  $AB = AD = CD = BC = 2m$ .

$\because$  点  $E$  是  $BC$  的中点,  $\therefore BE = CE = m$ .

$\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore AE = \sqrt{m^2 + (2m)^2} = \sqrt{5}m$ .

$\because \triangle ABE \cong \triangle BCF$ ,  $\therefore BE = CF = m$ ,  $\angle BAE = \angle CBF$ ,  $\therefore DF = 2m - m = m$ ,  $\angle BAE + \angle ABF = \angle CBF + \angle ABF = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore AF = \sqrt{AD^2 + DF^2} = \sqrt{5}m$ ,  $\angle AGB = 90^\circ = \angle AGF$ ,  $\therefore AG = AB \cdot \cos \angle BAE = 2m \cdot \frac{2m}{\sqrt{5}m} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}m$ ,  $\therefore GF = \sqrt{AF^2 - AG^2} =$

$\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}m$ ,  $\therefore \tan \angle AFG = \frac{AG}{GF} = \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}m}{\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}m} = \frac{4}{3}$ .

## 刷易错

13.  $46^\circ$  或  $106^\circ$  【解析】①当  $F$  在  $AB$  上时, 如图 (1).  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore OD = OA$ ,  $\therefore \angle OAD = \angle ODA = 38^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOB = \angle ADO + \angle DAO = 76^\circ$ .  $\because \angle BOF = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOF = \angle AOB - \angle BOF = 46^\circ$ . ②当  $F$  在  $BC$  上时, 如图 (2).  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore OD = OA$ ,  $\therefore \angle OAD = \angle ODA = 38^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOB = \angle ADO + \angle DAO = 76^\circ$ .  $\because \angle BOF = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AOF = \angle AOB + \angle BOF = 106^\circ$ . 综上,  $\angle AOF = 46^\circ$  或  $106^\circ$ . 故答案为

$46^\circ$  或  $106^\circ$ .

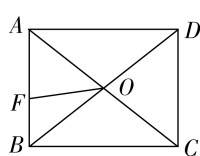


图 (1)

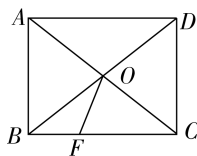


图 (2)

## 易错警示

本题中, 当点  $F$  在  $AB$  上时, 得到  $\angle AOF = \angle AOB - \angle BOF$ ; 当点  $F$  在  $BC$  上时, 得到  $\angle AOF = \angle AOB + \angle BOF$ , 分别进行计算求解.

## 刷提升

1. B 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = \angle C = \angle D = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = CD$ ,  $AD = BC$ ,  $AD \parallel BC$ ,  $AB \parallel CD$ . 由折叠可知,  $AG = BG = CE = DE$ ,  $AF = DF = BH = CH$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AGF \cong \triangle BGH \cong \triangle DEF \cong \triangle CEH$  (SAS),  $\therefore GF = GH = EF = EH$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $EFGH$  是菱形. 由题意得,  $FH = AB = 2$ ,  $GE = BC = 4$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $EFGH$  的面积为  $\frac{1}{2}GE \cdot FH = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 = 4$ , 故选 B.

2. C 【解析】 $\because$  将边长为 2 的正方形剪成四块, 将这四块图形恰好无缝隙无重叠地拼成如图 (2) 所示的图形 (点  $D, G, H, C$  在同一直线上, 点  $D, F, B$  在同一直线上),  $\therefore GF = AH$ ,  $EF = AB = DF = 2$ ,  $\angle DFG = \angle B = 90^\circ$ . 设  $GF = AH = r$ , 则  $FB = 2 - r = BH$ .  $\because \angle DFG = \angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle D = \angle D$ ,  $\therefore \triangle DGF \sim \triangle DHB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{GF}{HB} = \frac{DF}{DB}$ , 即  $\frac{r}{2-r} = \frac{2}{4-r}$ ,  $\therefore 4r - r^2 = 4 - 2r$ , 整理得  $r^2 - 6r + 4 = 0$ ,  $\therefore (r-3)^2 = 5$ , 解得  $r = \sqrt{5} + 3 > 2$  (舍去) 或  $r = -\sqrt{5} + 3$ , 故选 C.

3. A 【解析】如图, 连接  $AP$ .  $\because$  四边形

$ABCD$  为正方形,  $\therefore \angle B = \angle ADC = \angle ADF = 90^\circ$ ,  $AD \parallel BC$ ,  $AB = AD = DC$ .

在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$  和  $\text{Rt} \triangle ADF$  中,  $\begin{cases} AB = AD, \\ AE = AF, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \text{Rt} \triangle ABE \cong \text{Rt} \triangle ADF$  (HL),

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle DAF$ .  $\because \angle BAE + \angle EAD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DAF + \angle EAD = 90^\circ$ , 即  $\angle EAF = 90^\circ$ .  $\because P$  为  $EF$  中点,  $\therefore AP = \frac{1}{2}EF$ .  $\therefore \angle ECF =$

$90^\circ$ ,  $P$  为  $EF$  中点,  $\therefore CP = \frac{1}{2}EF$ ,  $\therefore AP = CP$ . 在  $\triangle APD$  和

$\triangle CPD$  中,  $\begin{cases} AP = CP, \\ AD = CD, \\ PD = PD, \end{cases}$

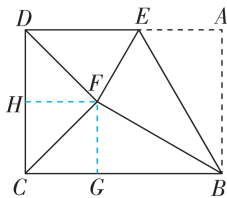
$\therefore \triangle APD \cong \triangle CPD$  (SSS),  $\therefore \angle DAP = \angle DCP$ ,  $\angle ADP = \angle CDP$ .

$\because \angle ADC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle CDP = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DAP = \angle PCD = 180^\circ - \angle CPD - \angle CDP = 135^\circ - \alpha$ .  $\because \angle EAF = 90^\circ$ ,  $AE = AF$ ,  $P$  为  $EF$  中

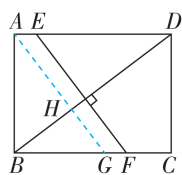


点,  $\therefore \angle AEF = \angle PAE = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle DAE = \angle PAE + \angle PAD = 180^\circ - \alpha$ .  $\because AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle DAE = 180^\circ - \alpha$ ,  $\therefore \angle CEF = 180^\circ - \angle AEB - \angle AEF = 180^\circ - (180^\circ - \alpha) - 45^\circ = \alpha - 45^\circ$ . 故选 A.

4.  $\sqrt{2}$  【解析】如图, 过点  $F$  作  $FG \perp BC$  于点  $G$ ,  $FH \perp CD$  于点  $H$ .  $\because CF$  平分  $\angle BCD$ ,  $\therefore HF = FG$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为矩形,  $\therefore CD = AB = 2$ ,  $\angle ABC = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $CGFH$  为正方形,  $\therefore CH = FG$ . 由翻折得,  $BF = AB = 2$ ,  $\angle FBE = \angle ABE = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle FBG = 30^\circ$ ,  $\therefore FG = \frac{1}{2}BF = 1$ ,  $\therefore HF = CH = FG = 1$ ,  $\therefore DH = CD - CH = 1$ ,  $\therefore DF = \sqrt{DH^2 + HF^2} = \sqrt{2}$ . 故答案为  $\sqrt{2}$ .



(第4题图)



(第5题图)

5.  $\frac{15}{4}$  【解析】如图所示, 过点  $A$  作  $AG \parallel EF$ , 交  $BD$  于点  $H$ , 交  $BC$  于点  $G$ ,  $\therefore AG \perp BD$ ,  $\therefore \angle AHB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore AE \parallel GF$ ,  $\angle ABG = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $AGFE$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AG = EF$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABD$  中,  $\angle ADB + \angle ABD = 90^\circ$ , 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle AHB$  中,  $\angle BAH + \angle ABD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAH = \angle ADB$ . 又  $\because \angle ABG = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ABG \sim \triangle DAB$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AG}{BD} = \frac{AB}{AD}$ .  $\because AB = 3$ ,  $BC = 4$ ,  $\therefore AD = BC = 4$ ,  $\therefore BD = \sqrt{AB^2 + AD^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AG}{5} = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\therefore EF = AG = \frac{15}{4}$ , 故答案为  $\frac{15}{4}$ .

6. ①②③④ 【解析】①  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore AB = BC = CD = AD$ ,  $\angle ABC = \angle BCD = \angle BAD = \angle D = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAG + \angle AGB = 90^\circ$ .  $\because AG \perp GE$ ,  $\therefore \angle AGB + \angle EGF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAG = \angle EGF$ , 故结论①正确. ②在  $BA$  上截取  $BP = BG$ , 连接  $PG$ , 如图(1)所示.  $\because BP = BG$ ,  $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BPG$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore \angle BPG = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle APG = 180^\circ - \angle BPG = 135^\circ$ .  $\because \angle BCD = \angle DCF = 90^\circ$ ,  $CE$  平分  $\angle DCF$ ,  $\therefore \angle DCE = \frac{1}{2} \angle DCF = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle GCE = \angle BCD + \angle DCE = 135^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle APG = \angle GCE = 135^\circ$ . 又  $\because AB = BC$ ,  $BP = BG$ ,  $\therefore AB - BP = BC - BG$ ,

$$\therefore AP = GC. \text{ 在 } \triangle APG \text{ 和 } \triangle GCE \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle BAG = \angle EGF, \\ AP = GC, \\ \angle APG = \angle GCE, \end{cases}$$

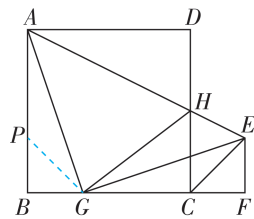
$\therefore \triangle APG \cong \triangle GCE$  (ASA),  $\therefore AG = GE$ , 故结论②正确. ③过点  $A$  作  $AQ \perp AH$  交  $CB$  的延长线于点  $Q$ , 如图(2)所示.  $\because \angle QAH = \angle BAD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle QAB + \angle BAH = \angle BAH + \angle HAD$ ,  $\therefore \angle QAB = \angle HAD$ .  $\because \angle ABC = \angle D = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABQ = \angle D =$

$$90^\circ. \text{ 在 } \triangle ABQ \text{ 和 } \triangle ADH \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle QAB = \angle HAD, \\ AB = AD, \\ \angle ABQ = \angle D, \end{cases}$$

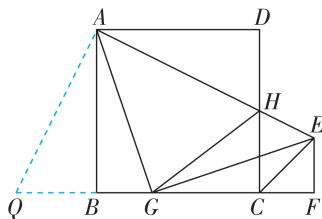
$\therefore \triangle ABQ \cong \triangle ADH$  (ASA),  $\therefore AQ = AH$ ,  $BQ = DH$ .  $\because AG = GE$ ,  $AG \perp GE$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AGE$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore \angle GAH = 45^\circ$ .  $\because \angle BAD = \angle BAG + \angle GAH + \angle HAD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAG + \angle HAD = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAG + \angle QAB = 45^\circ$ , 即  $\angle QAG = \angle GAH = 45^\circ$ . 在

$$\triangle AQG \text{ 和 } \triangle AHG \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} AQ = AH, \\ \angle QAG = \angle GAH, \\ AG = AG, \end{cases}$$

(SAS),  $\therefore \angle Q = \angle AHG$ ,  $QG = GH$ . 设  $\angle BAG = \alpha$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAH = \angle GAH + \angle BAG = 45^\circ + \alpha$ .  $\because AB \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle AHD = \angle BAH = 45^\circ + \alpha$ .  $\because \angle QAB = \angle QAG - \angle BAG = 45^\circ - \alpha$ ,  $\therefore \angle Q = 90^\circ - \angle QAB = 90^\circ - (45^\circ - \alpha) = 45^\circ + \alpha$ ,  $\therefore \angle AHG = \angle Q = 45^\circ + \alpha$ ,  $\therefore \angle AHD = \angle AHG = 45^\circ + \alpha$ , 故结论③正确. ④设  $DH = a$ .  $\because BG = 2$ ,  $CH = 3$ ,  $\therefore CD = DH + CH = a + 3$ ,  $BC = BG + CG = 2 + CG$ ,  $\therefore a + 3 = 2 + CG$ ,  $\therefore CG = a + 1$ . 如图(2),  $\because BQ = DH = a$ ,  $\therefore QG = BQ + BG = a + 2$ ,  $\therefore QG = GH = a + 2$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle GCH$  中, 由勾股定理得  $GH^2 = CG^2 + CH^2$ ,  $\therefore (a + 2)^2 = (a + 1)^2 + 3^2$ , 解得  $a = 3$ ,  $\therefore CG = a + 1 = 4$ , 故结论④正确. 综上所述, 结论正确的有①②③④. 故答案为①②③④.



图(1)



图(2)

7. (1) 【证明】  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle OAE = \angle OCF$ ,  $\angle OEA = \angle OFC$ .  $\because EF$  垂直平分  $AC$ ,

$$\therefore OA = OC. \text{ 在 } \triangle AOE \text{ 和 } \triangle COF \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle OAE = \angle OCF, \\ \angle OEA = \angle OFC, \\ OA = OC, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle AOE \cong \triangle COF$  (AAS).

(2) 【解】当  $AD = 2BF$  时, 四边形  $AECF$  为正方形.

证明: 由(1)知,  $AE \parallel CF$ ,  $\triangle AOE \cong \triangle COF$ ,  $\therefore AE = CF$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $AECF$  是平行四边形.

$\because AC \perp EF$ ,  $\therefore$  平行四边形  $AECF$  为菱形.

$\because AD = 2BF$ ,  $\therefore BC = 2BF$ , 即  $F$  为  $BC$  的中点.

在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\because AB = AC$ ,  $F$  为  $BC$  的中点,

$\therefore AF \perp FC$ ,  $\therefore \angle AFC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  菱形  $AECF$  是正方形.

8. 【证明】(1)  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore AB = CB$ ,  $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle BAC = \angle BCA = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABE + \angle EBC = 90^\circ$ .

专题 14 几何图形动态探究

刷难

1. (1) 【解】 $\because \sin B = \frac{4}{5}, CE \perp AB$  于点  $E, CE = 4,$

$$\therefore \frac{CE}{BC} = \frac{4}{5}, \text{即 } \frac{4}{BC} = \frac{4}{5}, \text{解得 } BC = 5.$$

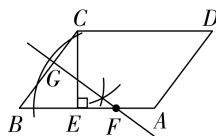
在  $Rt\triangle BCE$  中, 由勾股定理得  $BE = \sqrt{BC^2 - CE^2} = 3.$

当  $EP \perp BC$  时,  $EP$  取得最小值.

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BCE} = \frac{1}{2}BE \times CE = \frac{1}{2}BC \times PE, \text{即 } \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5PE,$$

$$\text{解得 } PE = \frac{12}{5}, \therefore EP \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{12}{5}. \text{ 故答案为 } 5, \frac{12}{5}.$$

(2) ①【解】如图(1),  $FG$  即为所求作.



图(1)

②【证明】由作图知  $\angle FGB = 90^\circ.$

$$\because CE \perp AB, \therefore \angle CEB = 90^\circ = \angle FGB.$$

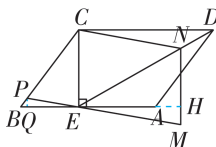
$$\because BE = 3, AB = 7, \therefore AE = 7 - 3 = 4.$$

$$\because \text{点 } F \text{ 是 } AE \text{ 的中点}, \therefore EF = \frac{1}{2}AE = 2,$$

$$\therefore BF = BE + EF = 5 = BC.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle CBE = \angle FBG, \therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle BFG (\text{AAS}).$$

(3) 【解】①如图(2), 过点  $P$  作  $PQ \perp AB$  于  $Q$ , 设  $MN$  与直线  $AB$  的交点为  $H$ .



图(2)

$$\text{由题意得 } BP = x - 3, \cos B = \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore BQ = BP \cdot \cos B =$$

$$\frac{3}{5}(x - 3) = \frac{3}{5}x - \frac{9}{5}, PQ = BP \cdot \sin B = \frac{4}{5}(x - 3) = \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{12}{5},$$

$$\therefore QE = BE - BQ = \frac{24}{5} - \frac{3}{5}x.$$

$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,

$$\therefore CD \parallel AB, CD = AB = 7, \therefore \angle CDE = \angle DEA.$$

$$\because CE \perp AB, \therefore CE \perp CD, \therefore \angle ECD = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because \text{四边形 } CEMN \text{ 是平行四边形}, \therefore MN = CE = 4, MN \parallel CE,$$

$$\therefore MN \perp AB, \therefore \angle NHE = \angle ECD = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle ENH \sim \triangle DEC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{NH}{EH} = \frac{CE}{CD} = \frac{4}{7}, \therefore NH = \frac{4}{7}EH. \because PQ \perp AB, \therefore PQ \parallel MN, \therefore \text{易}$$

由旋转的性质得  $BE = BF, \angle EBF = 90^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle CBF + \angle EBC = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle ABE = \angle CBF.$$

$$\text{在 } \triangle ABE \text{ 和 } \triangle CBF \text{ 中}, \begin{cases} AB = CB, \\ \angle ABE = \angle CBF, \\ BE = BF, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \cong \triangle CBF (\text{SAS}), \therefore \angle BCF = \angle BAC = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACF = \angle BCA + \angle BCF = 45^\circ + 45^\circ = 90^\circ, \therefore AC \perp CF.$$

(2) 设  $\angle AEG = \alpha$ , 则  $\angle CEF = \angle AEG = \alpha.$

$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore AB = AD, \angle BAE = \angle GAE = 45^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle AGE = 180^\circ - (\angle GAE + \angle AEG) = 180^\circ - (45^\circ + \alpha) =$$

$$135^\circ - \alpha.$$

$\because BE = BF, \angle EBF = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle BEF$  是等腰直角三角形,

$$\therefore \angle BEF = 45^\circ, \therefore \angle BEC = \angle BEF + \angle CEF = 45^\circ + \alpha,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEB = 180^\circ - \angle BEC = 180^\circ - (45^\circ + \alpha) = 135^\circ - \alpha,$$

$$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle AGE = 135^\circ - \alpha.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle BAE = \angle GAE = 45^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle AEG,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{AE}{AG}, \therefore AE^2 = AB \cdot AG.$$

$$\because AE = GD, AB = AD, \therefore GD^2 = AD \cdot AG.$$

刷素养

9. (1) 【证明】 $\because \angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ, \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ,$

$\therefore AD \parallel BC, AB \parallel CD, \therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形.

又  $\because \angle A = 90^\circ, \therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形.

(2) 【证明】 $\because E$  是  $AB$  的中点,  $\therefore AE = BE.$

$$\because \angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ, DE = CE,$$

$$\therefore Rt\triangle AED \cong Rt\triangle BEC (\text{HL}), \therefore AD = BC. \because \angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AD \parallel BC, \therefore \text{四边形 } ABCD \text{ 是平行四边形.}$$

又  $\because \angle A = 90^\circ, \therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形.

(3) 【解】由折叠易知,  $\triangle AED \cong \triangle FED, \angle EFD = \angle A = 90^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle BFE + \angle DFC = 90^\circ.$$

$$\because \angle B = \angle EFD = \angle C = 90^\circ, \therefore \angle BFE + \angle BEF = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle BEF = \angle DFC, \therefore \triangle BEF \sim \triangle CDF.$$

当  $\triangle AED \sim \triangle BEF$  时,  $\angle DEF = \angle AED = \angle BEF = 60^\circ,$

$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AE} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}, \angle EFB = 30^\circ, \therefore AD = \sqrt{3}AE, BE = \frac{1}{2}EF =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}AE, \therefore AB = \frac{3}{2}AE, \therefore \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}AE}{\sqrt{3}AE} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

当  $\triangle AED \sim \triangle BFE$  时,  $\angle AED = \angle DEF = \angle BFE,$

$\therefore DE \parallel BC$ , 不符合题意.

$$\text{综上所述, } \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

得  $\triangle PQE \sim \triangle MHE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{QE}{HE} = \frac{PE}{ME} = \frac{PQ}{MH}$ .  $\therefore EM = 2PE$ ,  $\therefore EH = 2QE = \frac{48}{5} - \frac{6}{5}x$ ,  $MH = 2PQ = \frac{8}{5}x - \frac{24}{5}$ ,  $\therefore NH = \frac{4}{7}EH = \frac{4}{7} \left( \frac{48}{5} - \frac{6}{5}x \right) = \frac{192}{35} - \frac{24}{35}x$ .  $\therefore NH + MH = MN$ ,  $MN = CE = 4$ ,  $\therefore \frac{192}{35} - \frac{24}{35}x + \frac{8}{5}x - \frac{24}{5} = 4$ , 解得  $x = \frac{29}{8}$ .

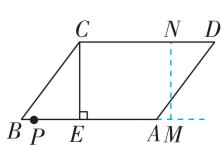
②  $x$  的取值范围为  $2 \leq x \leq \frac{14}{3}$ .

当  $P$  在  $BE$  上时,  $0 < x \leq 3$ , 如图(3).

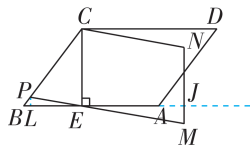
$\therefore EM = 2PE$ ,  $\therefore EM = 2x$ .

当  $EM \geq AE$  时, 点  $A$  落在  $\square CEMN$  的边上,

$\therefore 2x \geq 4$ , 解得  $x \geq 2$ ,  $\therefore 2 \leq x \leq 3$ .



图(3)



图(4)

当  $P$  在  $BC$  上时,  $3 < x \leq 8$ , 如图(4), 过  $P$  作  $PL \perp AB$  于  $L$ , 设  $MN$  与直线  $AB$  交于  $J$ .

$\therefore PL \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore \angle BLP = 90^\circ$ .  $\therefore \sin B = \frac{4}{5}$ ,  $\cos B = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $BP = x - 3$ ,

$\therefore BL = BP \cdot \cos B = \frac{3}{5}(x - 3) = \frac{3}{5}x - \frac{9}{5}$ ,  $PL = BP \cdot \sin B =$

$\frac{4}{5}(x - 3) = \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{12}{5}$ ,  $\therefore LE = BE - BL = \frac{24}{5} - \frac{3}{5}x$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $CEMN$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore MN \parallel CE$ ,  $MN = CE = 4$ .

$\therefore CE \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore MN \perp AB$ .  $\therefore PL \perp AB$ ,  $\therefore PL \parallel MN$ ,  $\therefore$  易得

$\triangle MJE \sim \triangle PLE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EJ}{LE} = \frac{MJ}{PL} = \frac{ME}{PE}$ .  $\therefore EM = 2PE$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EJ}{LE} = \frac{MJ}{PL} =$

$\frac{ME}{PE} = 2$ ,  $\therefore EJ = 2LE = \frac{48}{5} - \frac{6}{5}x$ ,  $MJ = 2PL = \frac{8}{5}x - \frac{24}{5}$ .

当  $EJ \geq AE$  且  $MJ \leq MN$  时, 点  $A$  落在  $\square CEMN$  的边上或内部,

$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{48}{5} - \frac{6}{5}x \geq 4, \\ \frac{8}{5}x - \frac{24}{5} \leq 4, \end{cases}$  解得  $x \leq \frac{14}{3}$ ,  $\therefore 3 < x \leq \frac{14}{3}$ .

综上所述, 当  $2 \leq x \leq \frac{14}{3}$  时, 点  $A$  落在  $\square CEMN$  的边上或内部.

## 2. 【解】(1) 存在.

由题知  $BP = t$  cm,  $DN = 2t$  cm,  $BN = BD - DN = (16 - 2t)$  cm,  $AB =$

$BC = CD = DA = 10$  cm,  $EN \parallel AD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BEN \sim \triangle BAD$ ,  $\therefore \frac{BN}{BD} =$

$\frac{EN}{AD}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{16 - 2t}{16} = \frac{EN}{10}$ , 解得  $EN = 10 - \frac{5}{4}t$ .  $\therefore PN \parallel EB$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形

$ENPB$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore PB = EN$ ,  $\therefore t = 10 - \frac{5}{4}t$ , 解得  $t = \frac{40}{9}$ ,

$\therefore$  当  $t$  的值为  $\frac{40}{9}$  时,  $PN \parallel EB$ .

(2) 存在.

连接  $DE$ . 由(1)知  $EN \parallel AD$ ,  $EN = 10 - \frac{5}{4}t$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle NED$ .

$\therefore$  点  $E$  在  $\angle ADB$  的平分线上,  $\therefore \angle ADE = \angle NDE$ ,  $\therefore \angle NED =$

$\angle NDE$ ,  $\therefore EN = DN$ ,  $\therefore 2t = 10 - \frac{5}{4}t$ , 解得  $t = \frac{40}{13}$ ,  $\therefore$  当  $t$  的值为

$\frac{40}{13}$  时, 点  $E$  在  $\angle ADB$  的平分线上.

(3) 如图(1), 连接  $AC$  交  $DB$  于点  $O$ , 连接  $MP$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,  $AB = 10$  cm,  $BD = 16$  cm,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC$ ,

$\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ ,  $OB = OD = \frac{1}{2}BD = 8$  cm,  $\therefore OA = OC = \sqrt{AB^2 - OB^2} =$

$6$  cm,  $\therefore AC = 12$  cm.

过点  $N$  作  $NG \perp BC$  于点  $G$ , 延长  $GN$  交  $AD$  于点  $H$ , 则  $GH \perp$

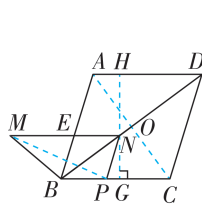
$AD$ ,  $\therefore GH$  为菱形  $ABCD$  的高.

$\therefore BC \cdot GH = \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BD$ ,  $\therefore GH = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16}{10} = \frac{48}{5}$ .

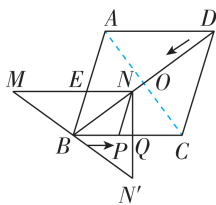
$\therefore BC \parallel AD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BGN \sim \triangle DHN$ ,  $\therefore \frac{BN}{DN} = \frac{GN}{HN}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{16 - 2t}{2t} = \frac{GN}{\frac{48}{5} - GN}$ ,

解得  $GN = \frac{48 - 6t}{5}$ ,  $\therefore S = S_{\triangle MPN} + S_{\triangle MBP} = \frac{1}{2}MN \cdot GN + \frac{1}{2}BP \cdot$

$GN = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{48 - 6t}{5} \times (10 + t) = -\frac{3}{5}t^2 - \frac{6}{5}t + 48$ .



图(1)



图(2)

(4) 当  $t$  的值为  $\frac{39}{8}$  时, 点  $M, B, N'$  在同一条直线上. 理由: 如图

(2), 连接  $AC$  交  $DB$  于点  $O$ , 设  $NN'$  与  $BC$  交于点  $Q$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,  $AB = 10$  cm,  $BD = 16$  cm,  $\therefore \angle AOB =$

$90^\circ$ ,  $OB = OD = \frac{1}{2}BD = 8$  cm,  $\therefore OA = OC = \sqrt{AB^2 - OB^2} = 6$  cm,

$\cos \angle OBC = \frac{OB}{BC} = \frac{4}{5}$ . 由题知  $NQ = N'Q$ ,  $BC \perp NN'$ ,  $\therefore BQ =$

$BN \cos \angle OBC = \frac{4}{5}(16 - 2t) = \frac{64 - 8t}{5}$ .

$\therefore BC \parallel AD \parallel MN$ , 点  $M, B, N'$  在同一条直线上,  $NQ = N'Q$ ,  $\therefore BQ$  是

$\triangle MN'N$  的中位线,  $\therefore BQ = \frac{1}{2}MN = 5$ ,  $\therefore 5 = \frac{64 - 8t}{5}$ , 解得  $t =$

$\frac{39}{8}$ . 故当  $t$  的值为  $\frac{39}{8}$  时, 点  $M, B, N'$  在同一条直线上.

3. 【解】(1) 如图(1), 设直线  $l$  与  $OA$  交于点  $D$ .

$\because$  四边形  $ABCO$  是矩形,  $A(0,6), C(3,0)$ ,

$\therefore BC=OA=6, AB=OC=3, \therefore B(3,6)$ .

$\because \tan \alpha = \tan \angle ABD = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

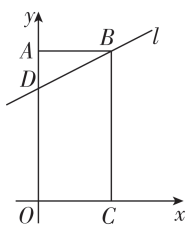
$\therefore AD = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore OD = \frac{9}{2}, \therefore D\left(0, \frac{9}{2}\right)$ .

设直线  $l$  的解析式为  $y = kx + \frac{9}{2} (k \neq 0)$ .

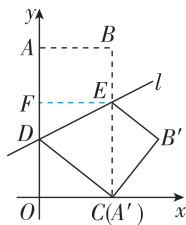
将  $B(3,6)$  代入, 得  $6 = 3k + \frac{9}{2}$ , 解得  $k = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$\therefore$  直线  $l$  的解析式为  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$ .

故答案为  $(3,6), y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$ .



图(1)



图(2)

(2) ①由折叠的性质, 得  $\angle ADE = \angle EDA'$ .

$\because AO \parallel BC, \therefore \angle ADE = \angle A'ED, \therefore \angle EDA' = \angle A'ED$ ,

$\therefore A'D = A'E, \therefore \triangle A'DE$  是等腰三角形.

如图(2), 过点  $E$  作  $EF \perp OA$  于点  $F$ , 则四边形  $ABEF$  是矩形,

$\angle FED = \alpha, \therefore AF = BE = h, EF = AB = 3, DF = EF \cdot \tan \alpha =$

$\frac{1}{2}EF = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{3}{2}$ ,

$\therefore OD = 6 - h - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2} - h, A'D = AD = \frac{3}{2} + h$ .

在  $Rt\triangle OA'D$  中, 由勾股定理得  $OD^2 + OA'^2 = A'D^2$ ,

$\therefore \left(\frac{9}{2} - h\right)^2 + 3^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2} + h\right)^2$ , 解得  $h = \frac{9}{4}$ ,

$\therefore$  当点  $A'$  与点  $C$  重合时,  $\triangle A'DE$  是等腰三角形,  $h$  的值为  $\frac{9}{4}$ .

②如图(3), 过点  $E$  作  $EF \perp OA$  于点  $F$ , 则四边形  $ABEF$  是矩形,  $\angle FED = \alpha$ .

设  $A'B'$  交  $BC$  于点  $H$ . 当  $A'D = A'H$  时,

$DF = EF \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}EF = \frac{3}{2}$ .

设  $AD = m$ , 则  $B'H = A'B' - A'H = AB - AD = 3 - m$ ,

$B'E = BE = AF = AD - DF = m - \frac{3}{2}$ .

$\because \angle B'ED = \angle BED = 90^\circ + \alpha$ ,

$\angle HED = 180^\circ - \angle DEB = 180^\circ - (90^\circ + \alpha) = 90^\circ - \alpha$ ,

$\therefore \angle HEB' = \angle DEB' - \angle DEH = 90^\circ + \alpha - (90^\circ - \alpha) = 2\alpha$ .

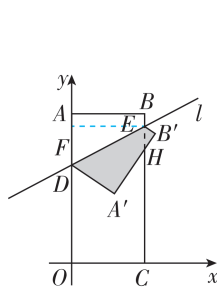
又  $\because \tan 2\alpha = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore \tan \angle HEB' = \frac{B'H}{EB'} = \frac{4}{3}$ ,

$\therefore \frac{3-m}{m-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$ , 解得  $m = \frac{15}{7}, \therefore D\left(0, 6 - \frac{15}{7}\right)$ , 即  $D\left(0, \frac{27}{7}\right)$ .

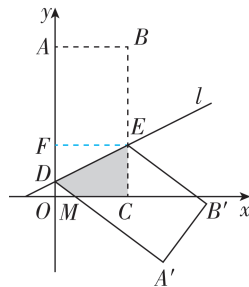
设直线  $l$  的解析式为  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + b$ .

将  $D\left(0, \frac{27}{7}\right)$  代入, 得  $b = \frac{27}{7}$ ,

$\therefore$  直线  $l$  的解析式为  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{27}{7}$ .



图(3)



图(4)

如图(4), 过点  $E$  作  $EF \perp OA$  于点  $F$ , 则四边形  $ABEF$  是矩形.

设  $DA'$  与  $OC$  交于点  $M$ . 当  $CM = CE$  时,

设  $AD = m$ , 则  $OD = 6 - m$ , 同理可得  $\angle CEB' = 2\alpha, DF = \frac{3}{2}$ .

$\because OD \parallel CE, DM \parallel EB', \therefore$  易得  $\angle ODM = \angle CEB' = 2\alpha$ ,

$\therefore \tan \angle ODM = \frac{OM}{OD} = \frac{4}{3}, \therefore OM = \frac{4}{3}OD = \frac{4}{3}(6 - m) = 8 - \frac{4}{3}m$ ,

$\therefore MC = OC - OM = 3 - \left(8 - \frac{4}{3}m\right) = \frac{4}{3}m - 5$ .

$\because CE = OF = OD + DF = 6 - m + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{15}{2} - m, CM = CE$ ,

$\therefore \frac{15}{2} - m = \frac{4}{3}m - 5$ , 解得  $m = \frac{75}{14}$ ,

$\therefore OD = 6 - m = 6 - \frac{75}{14} = \frac{9}{14}, \therefore D\left(0, \frac{9}{14}\right)$ ,

$\therefore$  直线  $l$  的解析式为  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{14}$ .

综上所述, 直线  $l$  的解析式为  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{27}{7}$  或  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{14}$ .

4. (1) 【解】 $AE = NH. \because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle BDC = 45^\circ, \angle ADC = 90^\circ$ .

由平移得  $AD \parallel EH, AD = EH, \therefore$  四边形  $ADHE$  是矩形,

$\therefore DH = AE, \angle DHN = 90^\circ, \therefore \triangle DHN$  是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore DH = NH, \therefore AE = NH$ .

(2) 【解】 $AH = \sqrt{2}AM$ . 理由如下:

由(1)知  $\triangle DHN$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore \angle DNH = 45^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle MNE = \angle DNH = 45^\circ$ .

$\therefore$  四边形  $HEFG$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle HEG = 45^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle EMN = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle MNE$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore ME = MN$ .

$\therefore \angle MEA = 90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ$ ,  $\angle MNH = 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle MEA = \angle MNH$ .

又  $\because AE = NH$ ,  $\therefore \triangle MAE \cong \triangle MHN$  (SAS),

$\therefore AM = MH$ ,  $\angle AME = \angle NMH$ ,

$\therefore \angle AMH = \angle EMN = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle MAH$  是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore AH = \sqrt{2}AM$ .

(3) ①【解】如图, 过点  $M$  作  $MQ \perp AB$  于点  $Q$ , 设  $AE = x$ , 则  $BE = 4 - x$ .

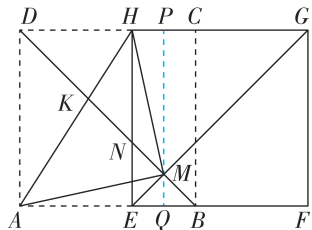
易得  $\triangle EMB$  是等腰直角三角形,

$\therefore MQ = \frac{1}{2}BE = \frac{4-x}{2}$ ,

$\therefore S_3 = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{4-x}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}(x-2)^2 + 1$ .

$\therefore -\frac{1}{4} < 0$ ,  $\therefore$  当  $x = 2$  时,  $S_3$  有最大值, 为 1,

此时  $E$  为  $AB$  中点,  $\therefore$  当点  $E$  运动到  $AB$  中点处时,  $S_3$  取得最大值, 最大值为 1.



②【证明】如图, 延长  $QM$  交  $DC$  于  $P$ , 则  $QP \perp CD$ ,  $PQ = AD$ .

$\therefore S_1 - S_2 = (S_{\triangle ADH} - S_{\triangle DKH}) - (S_{\triangle DHM} - S_{\triangle DKH}) = S_{\triangle ADH} - S_{\triangle DHM} = \frac{1}{2}DH \cdot AD - \frac{1}{2}DH \cdot MP = \frac{1}{2}DH(PQ - MP) = \frac{1}{2}DH \cdot MQ$ ,

$S_3 = \frac{1}{2}AE \cdot MQ$ ,  $DH = AE$ ,  $\therefore S_1 - S_2 = S_3$ .

### C 检测验收练

#### 刷速度

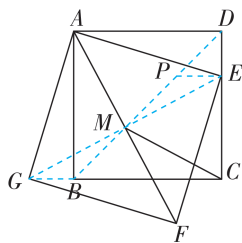
1. B 【解析】观察题图可知, 该正多边形是正六边形,  $\therefore$  这个正多边形的内角和为  $(6-2) \times 180^\circ = 4 \times 180^\circ = 720^\circ$ , 故选 B.

2. D 【解析】A 选项, 两组对边分别平行的四边形是平行四边形, 故能判定这个四边形是平行四边形, 不符合题意; B 选项, 两组对边分别相等的四边形是平行四边形, 故能判定这个四边形是平行四边形, 不符合题意; C 选项, 对角线互相平分的四边形是平行四边形, 故能判定这个四边形是平行四边形, 不符合题意; D 选项, 一组对边平行, 另一组对边相等, 可能是等腰梯形, 故不能判定这个四边形是平行四边形, 符合题意. 故选 D.

3. B 【解析】 $\because$  矩形的对角线相等且互相平分, 且两条对角线的一个交角为  $60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  矩形的两条对角线把该矩形分成的三角形中有两个是全等的等边三角形, 等边三角形的边长为  $10 \div 2 = 5$ ,  $\therefore$  矩形的一边长为 5. 由勾股定理易得矩形的另一边长为  $5\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore$  矩形面积为  $5 \times 5\sqrt{3} = 25\sqrt{3}$ . 故选 B.

4. C 【解析】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,  $\therefore OA = OC = \frac{1}{2}AC$ ,  $AD = DC = 5$ .  $\because OE \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AEO \sim \triangle ADC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{OE}{CD} = \frac{AO}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\because OE \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore$  易得  $\triangle OEF \sim \triangle DCF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EF}{CF} = \frac{OE}{CD} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EF}{CE} = \frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{3}$ .  $\because FG \parallel CD$ ,  $\therefore \triangle EGF \sim \triangle EDC$ ,  $\therefore \frac{GF}{CD} = \frac{EF}{EC} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\therefore GF = \frac{1}{3}CD = \frac{1}{3} \times 5 = \frac{5}{3}$ , 故选 C.

5. A 【解析】连接  $GE, BG, MD, MB$ , 过点  $E$  作  $EP \parallel BC$ , 交  $MD$  于点  $P$ , 如图所示. ①  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  和四边形  $AEFG$  都是正方形,  $\therefore AB = AD = CD$ ,  $AG = AE$ ,  $\angle GAE = \angle BAD = \angle ADE = \angle ABC = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle GAB + \angle BAE = \angle BAE + \angle EAD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle GAB =$



$\angle EAD$ . 在  $\triangle GAB$  和  $\triangle EAD$  中,  $\begin{cases} AB=AD, \\ \angle GAB=\angle EAD, \\ AG=AE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle GAB \cong \triangle EAD$  (SAS),  $\therefore BG = DE$ ,  $\angle ABG = \angle ADE = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABG + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $G, B, C$  在同一条直线上.  $\because AF$  是正方形  $AEFG$  的对角线, 点  $M$  为  $AF$  的中点,  $\therefore EG$  经过点  $M$ ,  $\therefore GM = EM = MA = MF$ ,  $AF \perp GE$ ,  $\therefore \triangle AME$  是等腰直角三角形. 由勾股定理得  $AE = \sqrt{AM^2 + EM^2} = \sqrt{2}EM$ ,  $\therefore EM = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AE$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle CGE$

中,  $CM$  是斜边  $GE$  上的中线,  $\therefore CM = EM = GM = AM$ ,  $\therefore CM = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AE$ , 即  $2CM = \sqrt{2}AE$ , 故结论①对. ②在  $\triangle ADM$  和  $\triangle CDM$

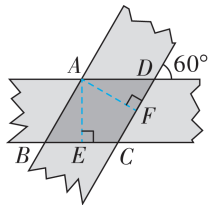
中,  $\begin{cases} AM=CM, \\ AD=CD, \\ MD=MD, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle ADM \cong \triangle CDM$  (SSS),  $\therefore \angle ADM = \angle CDM = \frac{1}{2}\angle ADE = 45^\circ$ .  $\because EP \parallel BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle DEP = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle BGM = \angle PEM$ ,  $\therefore \triangle EDP$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore PE = DE$ .  $\because BG = DE$ ,  $\therefore BG = PE$ . 在  $\triangle BGM$  和  $\triangle PEM$  中,

$\begin{cases} GM=EM, \\ \angle BGM=\angle PEM, \\ BG=PE, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BGM \cong \triangle PEM$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle BMG = \angle PME$ .  $\because AF \perp GE$ ,  $\therefore \angle AMG = \angle AME = \angle AMP + \angle PME =$

$90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AMP + \angle BMG = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AMP + \angle BMG + \angle AMG = 180^\circ$ , 即  $\angle BMD = 180^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  点  $B, M, D$  共线, 故结论②对. 综上所述, 结论①②都对. 故选 A.

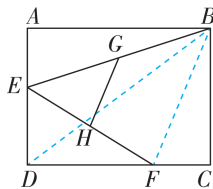
6.  $50^\circ$  【解析】 $\because$  六边形  $ABCDEF$  是正六边形,  $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle BAF = \frac{(6-2) \times 180^\circ}{6} = 120^\circ$ .  $\because \angle EFG = 20^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle AFG = 120^\circ - 20^\circ = 100^\circ$ .  $\because AH \parallel FG$ ,  $\therefore \angle FAH = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle BAI = 120^\circ - 80^\circ = 40^\circ$ .  $\because BI \perp AH$ ,  $\therefore \angle ABI = 90^\circ - 40^\circ = 50^\circ$ , 故答案为  $50^\circ$ .

7.  $8\sqrt{3}$  【解析】如图, 过点  $A$  作  $AE \perp BC$  于点  $E$ ,  $AF \perp CD$  于点  $F$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle AFD = 90^\circ$ .  $\because$  两张宽度均为 3 cm 的纸条交叉叠放在一起,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC$ ,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $AE = AF = 3$  cm,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  为平行四边形,  $\therefore \angle ADF = \angle ABE = 60^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle ADF \cong \triangle ABE$  (AAS),  $\therefore AD = AB$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  为菱形. 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ADF$

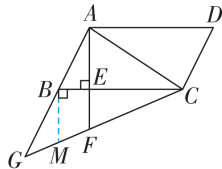


中,  $\angle ADF = 60^\circ$ ,  $AF = 3$  cm,  $\therefore AD = \frac{AF}{\sin 60^\circ} = 2\sqrt{3}$  cm,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  的周长为  $2\sqrt{3} \times 4 = 8\sqrt{3}$  (cm).

8. 5 【解析】如图, 连接  $BD, BF$ .  $\because AB = 8, AD = 6$ ,  $\therefore BD = \sqrt{AB^2 + AD^2} = 10$ .  $\because$  点  $G$  为  $BE$  的中点, 点  $H$  为  $EF$  的中点,  $\therefore GH$  为  $\triangle BEF$  的中位线,  $\therefore BF = 2GH$ ,  $\therefore$  当  $BF$  有最大值时,  $GH$  有最大值.  $\because$  点  $F$  是  $CD$  上的动点,  $\therefore$  当点  $F$  与点  $D$  重合时,  $BF$  有最大值为 10,  $\therefore GH$  的最大值为 5, 故答案为 5.



9.  $\frac{20\sqrt{5}}{19}$  【解析】如图, 过点  $B$  作  $BM \perp BC$  交  $GC$  于  $M$ .  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\therefore BC = AD = 4$ .  $\because AE \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore \angle AEB = \angle FEC = 90^\circ$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle ABE$  中,  $\tan \angle ABC = \frac{AE}{BE} = 2$ ,  $\therefore AE = 2BE$ ,  $\therefore AB = \sqrt{AE^2 + BE^2} = \sqrt{5}BE$ ,  $\therefore BE = 1$ ,  $\therefore AE = 2$ ,  $EC = BC - BE = 4 - 1 = 3$ ,  $\therefore EF = AF - AE = AF - 2$ .  $\because \angle ACF = \angle CAF$ ,  $\therefore AF = CF$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle CEF$  中,  $FC^2 = AF^2 = CE^2 + EF^2 = 3^2 + (AF - 2)^2$ ,  $\therefore FC = AF = \frac{13}{4}$ ,  $\therefore EF = \frac{13}{4} - 2 = \frac{5}{4}$ .  $\because BM \perp BC, AE \perp BC$ ,  $\therefore BM \parallel AF$ ,

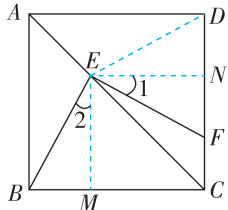


$\therefore \triangle CBM \sim \triangle CEF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{EF}{BM} = \frac{EC}{BC}$ , 即  $\frac{5}{BM} = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\therefore BM = \frac{5}{3}$ .

$\therefore BM \parallel AF$ ,  $\therefore \triangle BGM \sim \triangle AGF$ ,  $\therefore \frac{AF}{BM} = \frac{AG}{BG}$ , 即  $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + BG}{BG}$ ,

$\therefore BG = \frac{20\sqrt{5}}{19}$ . 故答案为  $\frac{20\sqrt{5}}{19}$ .

10. 6 【解析】连接  $DE$ , 过点  $E$  作  $EM \perp BC$  于点  $M$ ,  $EN \perp CD$  于点  $N$ , 如图所示.  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore BC = DC$ ,  $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle BCE = \angle DCE = 45^\circ$ . 在  $\triangle BCE$  和



$$\triangle DCE \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} BC = DC, \\ \angle BCE = \angle DCE, \\ CE = CE, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle DCE$  (SAS),  $\therefore BE = DE = 2\sqrt{5}$ .  $\because EM \perp BC$ ,  $EN \perp CD$ ,  $\therefore \angle EMC = \angle ENC = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $EMCN$  是矩形.  $\because \angle BCE = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \triangle EMC$  是等腰直角三角形,  $\therefore EM = CM$ ,  $\therefore$  矩形  $EMCN$  是正方形,  $\therefore EM = EN = CN$ ,  $\angle MEN = \angle EMC = \angle EMB = \angle ENF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle MEF = 90^\circ$ .  $\because EF \perp BE$ ,  $\therefore \angle 2 + \angle MEF = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 1$ . 在  $\triangle BEM$

$$\text{和 } \triangle FEN \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle 2 = \angle 1, \\ EM = EN, \\ \angle EMB = \angle ENF = 90^\circ, \end{cases} \therefore \triangle BEM \cong \triangle FEN$$

(ASA),  $\therefore BE = EF = 2\sqrt{5}$ ,  $\therefore EF = DE = 2\sqrt{5}$ .  $\because EN \perp CD$ ,  $DF = 4$ ,  $\therefore DN = FN = \frac{1}{2}DF = 2$ . 在  $\text{Rt} \triangle FEN$  中, 由勾股定理得

$$EN = \sqrt{EF^2 - FN^2} = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{5})^2 - 2^2} = 4, \therefore EN = CN = 4, \therefore CD = DN + CN = 2 + 4 = 6, \therefore \text{正方形 } ABCD \text{ 的边长为 6. 故答案为 6.}$$

11. (1) 【证明】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是平行四边形,  $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore AC = BD$ .

(2) 【解】如图, 过点  $O$  作  $OH \perp BC$  于点  $H$ , 则  $\angle OHE = \angle OHC = 90^\circ$ .

$$\because \angle ABC = 90^\circ, AB = 6, BC = 8,$$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10,$$

$$\therefore OC = OA = \frac{1}{2}AC = 5.$$

$$\because \angle CEO = \angle COE,$$

$$\therefore CE = OC = 5.$$

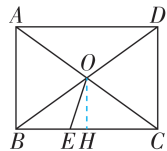
$$\because OC = OA = \frac{1}{2}AC, OB = OD = \frac{1}{2}BD, \text{ 且 } AC = BD,$$

$$\therefore OC = OB,$$

$$\therefore HC = HB = \frac{1}{2}BC = 4,$$

$$\therefore EH = CE - HC = 5 - 4 = 1.$$

$$\therefore \frac{OH}{HC} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \tan \angle ACB,$$





$$\therefore OH = \frac{AB}{BC} \cdot HC = \frac{6}{8} \times 4 = 3,$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle CEO = \frac{OH}{EH} = \frac{3}{1} = 3,$$

$\therefore CE$  的长为 5,  $\tan \angle CEO$  的值为 3.

12. 【解】(1) 连接  $AC, BD$  交于点  $O$ , 过点  $O, E$  作直线交  $AD$  于点  $M$ , 交  $BC$  于点  $N$ , 如图 (1) 所示,

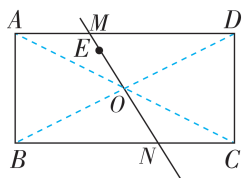


图 (1)

则直线  $MN$  将矩形  $ABCD$  分成面积相等的两部分. 理由如下:

$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC, OA = OB = OC = OD$ ,

$\therefore \angle MAO = \angle NCO$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle MAO \text{ 和 } \triangle NCO \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} \angle MAO = \angle NCO, \\ OA = OC, \\ \angle MOA = \angle NOC, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle MAO \cong \triangle NCO$  (ASA),  $\therefore S_{\triangle MAO} = S_{\triangle NCO}$ .

$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为矩形,  $\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ADC} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\text{矩形} ABCD}$ ,

$$S_{\text{四边形} AMNB} = S_{\triangle AMO} + S_{\triangle ABO} + S_{\triangle BON} = S_{\triangle ABO} + S_{\triangle BON} + S_{\triangle NCO} = S_{\triangle ABC} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} S_{\text{矩形} ABCD}, \therefore S_{\text{四边形} MDCN} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\text{矩形} ABCD}, \therefore \text{直线 } MN \text{ 将矩形}$$

$ABCD$  分成了面积相等的两部分.

(2)  $\triangle AFG$  面积的最小值为 9. 过点  $E$  作  $EH \parallel AD$  交  $AB$  于点  $H$ , 如图 (2) 所示.

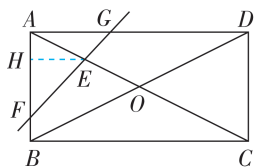


图 (2)

设  $AF = x$ ,  $\triangle AFG$  的面积为  $y$ .

$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是矩形,  $\therefore AD \parallel BC, \angle BAD = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore EH \parallel BC, \therefore \triangle AEH \sim \triangle ACB$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{AH}{AB} = \frac{EH}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AC}.$$

$$\because AB = 6, BC = 12, AE = \frac{1}{4} AC, \therefore \frac{AH}{6} = \frac{EH}{12} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\therefore AH = \frac{3}{2}, EH = 3, \therefore HF = AF - AH = x - \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\because EH \parallel AD, \therefore \triangle FHE \sim \triangle FAG, \therefore \frac{HE}{AG} = \frac{HF}{AF},$$

$$\therefore AG \cdot HF = EH \cdot AF, \therefore AG \times \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) = 3x, \therefore AG = \frac{6x}{2x-3},$$

$$\therefore \triangle AFG \text{ 的面积 } y = \frac{1}{2} AG \cdot AF = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6x}{2x-3} \times x = \frac{3x^2}{2x-3}, \text{ 整理得}$$

$$3x^2 - 2xy + 3y = 0.$$

$\because$  点  $F$  在  $AB$  上,  $AF = x$ ,  $\therefore$  关于  $x$  的一元二次方程  $3x^2 - 2xy + 3y = 0$  一定有实数根,

$$\therefore (-2y)^2 - 4 \times 3 \times 3y \geq 0, \text{ 整理得 } y(y-9) \geq 0.$$

$\because y > 0, \therefore y-9 \geq 0, \therefore y \geq 9, \therefore y$  的最小值为 9, 即  $\triangle AFG$  面积的最小值是 9.

13. (1) 【证明】设  $CD$  与  $EF$  相交于点  $M$ .

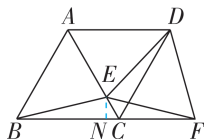
$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为菱形,  $\therefore BC = DC, \angle BCE = \angle DCE, AB \parallel CD. \therefore \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle DCF = 60^\circ$ .

$$\text{在 } \triangle BCE \text{ 和 } \triangle DCE \text{ 中, } \begin{cases} BC = DC, \\ \angle BCE = \angle DCE, \\ CE = CE, \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle DCE$  (SAS),  $\therefore \angle CBE = \angle CDE, BE = DE$ .

$\because \angle DMF = \angle DEF + \angle CDE = \angle DCF + \angle CFE, \angle DEF = \angle DCF = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle CDE = \angle CFE, \therefore \angle CBE = \angle CFE, \therefore BE = EF$ .

(2) 【解】过点  $E$  作  $EN \perp BC$  于  $N$ , 如图, 则  $\angle ENC = 90^\circ$ .



$\because BE = EF, \therefore BF = 2BN. \because$  四边形  $ABCD$  为菱形,  $\angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore BC = AB = 10 \text{ cm}, \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle BCD = 60^\circ$ , 即  $\angle ECN =$

$$60^\circ. \therefore CE = 2x \text{ cm}, \therefore EN = CE \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 2x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}x \text{ cm},$$

$$CN = CE \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} = x \text{ cm},$$

$$\therefore BN = BC - CN = (10 - x) \text{ cm}, \therefore BF = 2(10 - x) \text{ cm},$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2} BF \cdot EN = \frac{1}{2} \times 2(10 - x) \times \sqrt{3}x = -\sqrt{3}x^2 + 10\sqrt{3}x.$$

$$\because 0 < 2x \leq 10, \therefore 0 < x \leq 5, \therefore y = -\sqrt{3}x^2 + 10\sqrt{3}x \quad (0 < x \leq 5).$$

(3) 【解】 $\because BE = DE, BE = EF, \therefore DE = EF$ .

$\because \angle DEF = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle DEF$  为等边三角形,  $\therefore DE = DF = EF$ ,

$\therefore BE = DF, \therefore$  线段  $DF$  的长度最短, 即  $BE$  的长度最短, 当  $BE \perp AC$  时,  $BE$  最短.

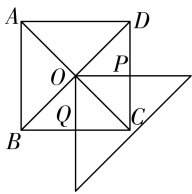
$\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是菱形,  $\therefore AB = BC$ .

$\because \angle ABC = 60^\circ, \therefore \triangle ABC$  为等边三角形,  $\therefore AB = AC = 10 \text{ cm}$ .

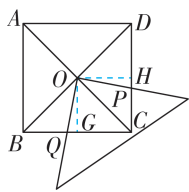
$$\text{当 } BE \perp AC \text{ 时, } CE = \frac{1}{2} AC = 5 \text{ cm}, \therefore x = \frac{5}{2},$$

$\therefore$  当  $x = \frac{5}{2}$  时, 线段  $DF$  的长度最短.

14. 操作发现:【解】(1)  $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle BOC = 90^\circ$ . 当一条直角边与对角线重合时, 重叠部分的面积为
- $$S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\text{正方形} ABCD} = \frac{1}{4} \times 4 \times 4 = 4.$$
- 当一条直角边与正方形的一边垂直时, 设两条直角边分别交正方形两边于  $Q, P$  两点, 如图(1),
- $\therefore \angle OPC = \angle POQ = \angle PCQ = 90^\circ$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $POQC$  是矩形.
- $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,  $\therefore \angle ACD = 45^\circ$ ,
- $\therefore \angle POC = \angle PCO = 45^\circ$ ,  $\therefore OP = PC$ ,
- $\therefore$  四边形  $OPCQ$  是正方形. 易得  $OP = \frac{1}{2} AD = 2$ ,
- $\therefore$  四边形  $OPCQ$  的面积是 4. 故答案为 4, 4.



图(1)



图(2)

- (2) 如图(2), 设两条直角边分别交正方形两边于  $Q, P$  两点, 过点  $O$  作  $OG \perp CB$  于点  $G, OH \perp DC$  于点  $H$ .
- $\because O$  是正方形  $ABCD$  的中心,  $\therefore$  易得  $OG = OH$ .
- $\therefore \angle OGC = \angle OHC = \angle HCG = 90^\circ$ ,
- $\therefore$  四边形  $OGCH$  是矩形,  $\therefore \angle GOH = \angle QOP = 90^\circ$ ,
- $\therefore \angle QOG = \angle POH$ .
- $\because OG = OH$ ,  $\therefore$  四边形  $OGCH$  是正方形.
- $\therefore \angle OGQ = \angle OHP = 90^\circ$ ,
- $\therefore \triangle OGQ \cong \triangle OHP$  (ASA),  $\therefore S_{\triangle OGQ} = S_{\triangle OHP}$ ,
- $\therefore S_{\text{四边形} OQCP} = S_{\text{正方形} OGCH} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\text{正方形} ABCD}$ ,
- $\therefore S_1 = \frac{1}{4} S$ . 故答案为  $S_1 = \frac{1}{4} S$ .

类比探究:

【证明】 $\because$  四边形  $ABCD$  是正方形,

$\therefore AC \perp BD, OB = OC = OD = OA, \angle OBC = \angle OCD = 45^\circ$ .

$\therefore \angle FOE = \angle BOC, \therefore \angle EOB = \angle FOC$ ,

$\therefore \triangle EOB \cong \triangle FOC$  (ASA),

$\therefore BE = CF, \therefore BE + DF = CF + DF = CD$ .

$\because CD = \sqrt{2} OC, \therefore BE + DF = \sqrt{2} OC$ .

拓展延伸:

【解】过点  $O$  作  $OG \perp AB$  于点  $G, OH \perp BC$  于点  $H$ , 如图(3).

同(2)可知四边形  $OGBH$  是正方形,

$\therefore BG = BH = OG = OH$ .

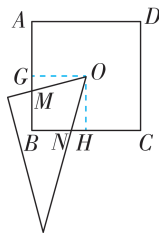
$\therefore BM = BN, \therefore GM = NH$ .

$\therefore \angle OGM = \angle OHN = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \triangle OGM \cong \triangle OHN$  (SAS),

$\therefore S_{\triangle OGM} = S_{\triangle OHN}, \angle GOM = \angle NOH$ .

$\because \angle MON = 60^\circ, \therefore \angle GOM = \frac{1}{2} \times (90^\circ - 60^\circ) = 15^\circ$ .



图(3)

由(1)可知  $OG = 2, S_{\text{正方形} OGBH} = 4$ , 且  $\tan \angle GOM = \tan 15^\circ = \frac{GM}{OG} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore GM = 2 \times (2 - \sqrt{3}) = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore S_{\triangle OGM} = \frac{1}{2} OG \cdot GM = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times (4 - 2\sqrt{3}) = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore$  重叠部分的面积为

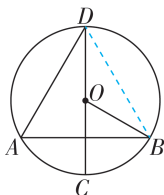
$$S_{\text{四边形} OMBN} = S_{\text{正方形} OGBH} - 2S_{\triangle OGM} = 4 - 2 \times (4 - 2\sqrt{3}) = 4\sqrt{3} - 4.$$

## 第六章 圆

### A 2025 真题诊断练

#### 刷诊断

1. B 【解析】 $\because \angle AOB = 100^\circ, \therefore \angle C = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \times 100^\circ = 50^\circ$ . 故选 B.
2. C 【解析】如图, 连接  $BD$ .  $\because CD$  是  $\odot O$  的直径,  $AB$  是弦,  $AB \perp CD, \therefore \widehat{AC} = \widehat{BC}$ ,  $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle BDC = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle BOC = 2\angle BDC = 60^\circ$ . 故选 C.



#### ☆ 关键点拨

##### 垂径定理

垂直于弦的直径平分弦, 并且平分弦所对的两条弧.

3. C 【解析】连接  $OA, OB$ , 如图所示.

$\because PA$  是  $\odot O$  的切线,  $\therefore \angle OAP = 90^\circ$ .

$\because \angle P = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle AOP = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$ .

$\because AB \parallel PC, \therefore \angle OAB = \angle AOP = 60^\circ$ .

$\because OA = OB, \therefore \triangle AOB$  是等边三角形,  $\therefore \angle AOB = 60^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle BOC = 60^\circ$ .

$\because OC = OB, \therefore \triangle COB$  是等边三角形,

$\therefore \angle BCP = 60^\circ$ . 故选 C.

